



MALAYO—POLYNESIAN VOCABULARY

with Semitic and Indo-European Roots

Linus Brunner and **Adele Schafer**

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Abbreviations

ACCAD	Akkadian	Semitic
ARAB	Arabic	Semitic
ARAM	Aramaic	Semitic
AVEST	Avestan	IE
FIJ	Fijian	Melanesian
FU	Futuna	Polynesian
HAW	Hawai'ian	Polynesian
HEBR	Hebrew	Semitic
HITT	Hittite	IE
IE		Indo-European
JAV	Javanese	Malayan
LAT	Latin	IE
LET	Lettic	IE
LIT	Lithuanian	IE
MAL	Malayan	Malayan
MAO	Maori	Polynesian
MANG	Mangaian	Polynesian
MIR	Middle Irish	IE
NgD	Ngadju-Dajak	Malayan
NHG	New High German	IE
OI	Old Indic (Sanskrit)	IE
OIR	Old Irish	IE
OHG	Old High German	IE
pMP		proto-Malay-Polynesian
pPN		proto-Polynesian
SAM	Samoan	Polynesian
SEM		Semitic
TAH	Tahitian	Polynesian
TAG	Tagalog	Malayan
TB	Toba-Batak	Malayan
TGN, TONG	Tongan	Polynesian
UG	Ugaritic	Semitic
URART	Urartean	Semitic

Obvious abbreviations, e.g. RUSS (Russian) are not listed above.

Introduction

Mrs. Adele Schafer in Wellington, New Zealand, after having read my book "Die gemeinsamen Wurzeln des semitischen und indogermanischen Wortschatzes" (1969), wrote me that she found some words in Maori similar to Semitic-Indo-European. I was astonished at reading this, although I knew that ethnologists classified the Polynesians as Europoids (see Dr. Waldemar Stohr, "Lexikon der Völker und Kulturen", Rowohlt 1972). Still, Semitic and Indo-European are languages with inflexion, whereas Indonesian-Polynesian languages are not, being classified agglutinative as by F. Wundt ("Sprachen", Fischer Bucherei, 1961). It seemed there could exist but little relationship between the above-mentioned groups of languages.

On the other hand, Mrs. Marge E. Landsberg in Haifa and Mrs. Schafer called my attention to the fact that the detector of the Indo-European relationship, Franz Bopp, had already tried to demonstrate that the Malayan vocabulary was derived from Sanskrit; Indonesian-Polynesian had been, so he thought, decomposed from Sanskrit as a linguistic decay. By these means, Bopp failed to convince the linguists. In fact, his work on the Indo-European relationship had been much more convincing because he proved it by comparing the conformity in the inflexion, especially of Greek and Sanskrit. From that time, many Indo-Europeanists have believed that only by comparison of the structure of languages can a relationship be proven. This is certainly right for a close relationship- but many words are older than the current grammatical structure!

It can hardly be assumed that inflexion is very old in the history of human speech; rather, it is the end of a long development. At first, language was probably the isolation of monosyllabic words as in infant speech. The next stage of development is an agglutinative language; from here to inflexion there is but a short step.

Even in Indo-European languages there is a remnant from the pre-inflected period, word composition without inflexion. This, as exemplified throughout the English family tree or in the Greek word "Philippos" (lover of horses), is similar to the Maori

TA HAMO KURI (Hamo's dog). In Semitic, such compositions only exist in names, as the Hebrew YOHANAN (John), "Yahweh was gracious", or ABRAHAM (Father of a Multitude). These formations certainly are remnants of earlier times. As in isolating tongues (Chinese, for instance), two or more words belonging together were spoken quickly like one word, and we therefore consider the composition one word.

Before any strong structure of language existed, man used isolated words. Therefore, when examining whether languages without closely corresponding structures could be proved descendant from a common but very remote primitive language, we must know whether words really remain intact--with more or less regular changes--during some thousand years. Some of them certainly do, while some disappear, replaced by neologisms. Many of the inherited words change their meaning, and this is what makes etymology difficult. In order to prove relationship or borrowing in particular, one can use but semantically corresponding words with only slightly differing meanings admitted. In my above-mentioned book I hope to have proved that Semitic and Indo-European languages contain a vocabulary of more than 1000 common primitive roots. Mathematically, it is quite impossible that 1000 correlations in languages without any connection are fortuitous, especially in Semitic with its twenty-eight consonants. Of course, coincidence is more likely in Polynesian with its few consonants, but the amount of words with unequivocal sounds is convincing enough to prove connections.

But here we must emphasize what in Semitic and Indo-European really corresponds. Linguists have proven that, generally speaking, whole words of the Indo-European languages do not correspond etymologically; only the (mostly monosyllabic) roots do. In the same way as the English "easiness" derives from "easy" and this from "ease", so the linguists found for English "earth" and Greek "era" a common Indo-European root *er (* denotes reconstruction). *Er, thought to have been the original Indo-European word, also underlies the Hebrew word "eres" and the Arabic "ard" meaning "earth". Only the roots are therefore comparable, the whole vocabulary being derived from them, if inherited.

What is not inherited or derived from the primitive roots are the loan-words. These remain unchanged or slightly changed--owing to difficulties in pronunciation--in the borrowing tongues. Certainly, Malayan and Polynesian have plenty of borrowings. Thus Maori "motokā" comes from the English "motorcar", the Indonesian "kétel" is from the Dutch "ketel", and "setal" is a derivation of Dutch "staal" (English "steel").

As a rule, we can establish that an invention is generally called the world over by the denomination given it by the inventor. Thus, we can discover the origin of a thing or thought through etymology. Yet, the Maori "pero" (dog) cannot come from the Spanish "perro", Dr. R. A. Lochore of Auckland, New Zealand, writes me, because the Spaniards never settled in New Zealand.

It is well known that Malayan has borrowed hundreds of words from Arabic since the introduction of the Islam. Not only have proper religious words in the western sense entered their vocabulary, but so have those connected with the Law, such as "kadi" (judge), or those tied with writing, like "kalam" (pen), in this case, the Arabic being itself a loan word from the Greek "kalamos". However, we might be astonished at the discovery of some Greek words in Malayan such as "kamar" (room), "kepala" (head), or "domas" (servant) which corresponds with the Greek "dmōs". Other languages, too, display the Greek influence: in Tagalog, "samba" (reverence) is comparable to the Greek "sebomai" (I revere); in Javanese, "sembah" (reverence), "suling" (flute, whistle) is from the Greek "syrinx", and perhaps "sibur" is from the Greek "sifon" (syphon). The phonetics of "suling" and "kepala" suggest very early borrowing because the Greek "Y" was first pronounced "U", and "kepala" is older than the Hellenistic period. Does the Samoan "sisifo" (west) not recall the Greek "zofos" (west) and "zefyros" (west wind)? I beg incredulous people to ponder the mathematical possibility of a fortuitous conformity of "kepala" with the Greek "kefala" (approximately one chance in a million!).

The existence of Malayan loan words from Sanskrit is more recognized. In this category, as well, hundreds are evident, especially so in words of cultural life and civilization, such as "djiva" (soul), "tjakerawala" (astronomical sky), "tjakra" (wheel; Sanskrit "cakra-"), "tjuka" (wine vinegar), "tjurik" (knife), "tjendera" (moon; Sanskrit "candra-"), "tjolong" (theft), "giri" (mountain) with the Arabic "djabal" (mountain), "djagat" (world), "guru" (teacher), "gandja" (the hemp), "gadja" (elephant). These words, like those from Arabic, prove an intensive cultural influence from India and from Islamic Arabia.

"Roda" (wheel) must be a loan-word from Portuguese; others can be classed as derivations from French, such as "sopir" (chauffeur) and "sép" (chef). "Bab" (door) comes from Accadic or Arabic and "susu" (breasts) is from Accadic. Also borrowed from a Semitic language is "sepuh" (alloying), possibly derived from the Hebrew "šippūy".

The etymology of the Malayo-Polynesian languages would

have a firmer basis if we knew the ethnic origin of the Malaysians and Polynesians better; history, prehistory and ethnology should help the etymologist. It seems to be certain that these peoples are not ethnically uniform. In the same way as the historically known descendants of the prehistoric Indo-Europeans form ethnically different peoples owing to the mixture of the conquering Indo-Europeans with the subdued populations in Greece, Italy, India, etc., so the proto-Malay-Polynesians mixed with other peoples in East Asia. Very probably these infusions were in different proportions and in different ways (for instance, partly mixed with a Mongoloid population, partly with Melanesians), and they reciprocally traded loan-words. For the history of Polynesian settlements, we owe elucidation to Roger Green of Auckland for his "Linguistic subgrouping within Polynesian: The implication for prehistoric settlement".

To a certain degree, etymology may itself help prehistory clarify our knowledge of preliterate times. I want to illustrate this with an example that, for Otto Dempwolff in his outstanding "Vergleichende Lautlehre des austronesischen Wortschatzes", was a mystery (vol. II, page 181). He found (respectively followed by R. Brandstetter, that the Indonesian P corresponds in Polynesian partially to P and partially to F. On page 170, he establishes the rule, "UIN (proto-Malay) P → To.Fu.Sm. (TON/EFU/SAM) F, for instance UIN 'pitu' (seven) → To.Fu.Sm. 'fitu'." There could be added Fiji "vitu". This rule is observed in TAG (Tagalog) "apat"; TB (Toba-Batak) "opat"; MAL (Malay) "empat"; SAM "fa"; MAO (Maori) "wha"; HAW "ha", "eha", FIJ (Fiji) "va" (four; Bopp thought it to be a decay from IE "*quetwor", yet very incredible as it resembles more the Egyptian "ft"); JAV (Javanese)/MAL "puluh" (ten) is in SAM "ga-fulu"; MAO "nga-huru" (H instead of WH before U), TAH "a-huru", FIJ "sanga-vulu"; JAV "api" (fire) = TON/EFU/SAM "ahi" (instead of "*awhi"); TAG "pandán", FIJ "vandra" (Pandanus—a tree); TAG "pagi" = FIJ "vai" = SAM "fai (ray—a fish); JAV "peñu", Hova "fanu", FIJ "vonu" = TON/EFU "fonu" (sea-turtle); FIJ "vundi" = TON/EFU "futsi" = SAM "futi" (banana); JAV "panah" (the arrow), FIJ "vana" (to shoot) = SAM "fana" = MAO "whana" (to recoil, kick, charge, rush); JAV/MAL "pilih" (to choose) = TON/EFU/SAM "fili" = MAO "whiriwhiri", FIJ "vili" (to pick up); JAV/MAL "penuh" (to be full) = TON "fonu", MAO "hone" (ocean swell); SAM "fia" (to desire) is in FIJ "via", MAO "whia", "hia", TB "piá" (covetous); MAL "panas" (to be warm), TON "ma-fana" (warmth); JAV "pakan" (the food), FIJ "vakania" (to feed).

These examples, which are not complete, may illustrate that Dempwolff's above mentioned etymological rule is right for words that mostly also occur in Melanesian. Therefore, they are either borrowings from Melanesian or from all—Melanesian, Polynesian and Malayan have a common origin.

It is remarkable that among these words there are denominations of plants and fishes; from that I conclude that many of these words may be indigenous to East Asia.

But our second chapter demonstrates another origin of Malayan P that corresponds to Polynesian P; those words are related with Indo-European-Semitic P (which in English, German and Arabic is represented by F). Polynesian words with P consequently have an Indo-European or Semitic or both; a common origin.

On the other hand, in Javanese words, the retroflected sounds η , \dot{d} , \dot{t} --and also \dot{n} , $\dot{d}'(t')$ (Dempwolff I 26)--are certainly not of direct Indo-European origin. Vietnamese and Chinese have retroflected consonants which are pronounced with the tongue bent back. This may be a hint to seek the origin or relationship of those words, but it must be noted that Sanskrit and Arabic also have \dot{d} and \dot{t} . Thus Javanese "dat'in" (the balance), and TB "dasin" come from Chinese; among the words at Dempwolff III 44 there are many names of plants, indicative of East Asiatic words. By the same method, one can say that an English word with W generally is Anglo-Saxon, one with V at the beginning of a word is French or Latin. Thus we know that Greek names of plants and fishes are mostly relics of the subdued non-Indo-European population of ancient Greece. Sanskrit retroflected sounds at the beginning of words are borrowings from indigenous Indian peoples. But Arabic and Sanskrit J (pronounced as in English) have been developed by these languages themselves, as has the Sanskrit C (in Malayan borrowings written "tj").

About the origin of pMP (proto-Malayo-Polynesian) a new theory has been raised by Dr. R. A. Lochore in Auckland, New Zealand. Based on the report of a Takitimu canoe tradition, he theorizes a Polynesian origin in Uru of Mesopotamia, and he thinks that that the remainder of an ergative grammar in Samoan proves its Hurrite or Urartaeon origin; in fact, these languages, like some Caucasian languages, had such a structure, as exposed by I. M. Diakonoff, whose work has been translated from Russian into German ("Hurrisch und Urartaesch", Kitzinger, Munich 1971). Among the known words of these languages there are some borrowed from Semitic, such as "šini two"; others are similar to Indo-European words such as Urart. "qaw'rā" (earth) to Greek "khōrā" (land); Urart. "ku-re-e-le" (feet) to Arabic "kurā" (foot, leg) and Latin "crūs" (leg); Urart. "na'rā" (men) to IE "*ner" (man); Hurrite "at-" (to eat) to IE "*ed-" (eat); Hurrite "ašš-" (to sit) to IE "*es-" (to sit); Hurrite "wediā" (woman) to Sanskrit "vadhu" (bride) and Lettic "vedama" (bride); Hurrite "turohhe" (masculine) to Greek "tragos" (buck); the Hurrite relative pronoun "ya-" is like the IE relative pronoun "*yo-"; "ole" (the other) is similar to IE "*alyo-" (other); Hurrite "šiwane" (Sun God) may be the origin of Hittite "šiwane" (Light God),

or vice versa; Hurrite "pāhana" (cattle) recalls Latin "pecus", German "Vieh" (cattle); Urart. "eti" (body) is similar to Greek "ētron" (belly). Correlations in grammar are the following: Hurrite ablative ending "-t" is similar to the IE ending "-d"; dative ending with "-y" is similar to IE "-ei"; the locative ending "-ya" recalls IE "-i"; "me" (to me) is like Sanskrit "me" (to me); the second person singular "-w/b" is similar to English "you", IE "*yu-" (plural); in the oblique cases IE had "*wes/wos". The verbal ending "-i" of the first person singular recalls the Sanskrit ending "-i" for the first person medium. The Urart. ergative plural "-ašə" is similar to IE nominative plural "*-es".

On the other hand, Hurrite "siduri" (girl, daughter) is like Accadic "siduri, siduri" (daughter), and "daki" (the hearth) recalls Arabic "dakā" (to catch fire); Hurrite "harə" (the way) is perhaps in connection with Accadic "harrānu" (way, street).

These resemblances may support Dr. Lochore's theory of the Mesopotamian origin of pMP, because Hurrite and Urartean have similarities with Indo-European-Semitic, as well as Malayan-Polynesian, as we shall demonstrate in the chief part of this work. But some correspondances of Hurrite-Urartean with Malayan-Polynesian seem not to have correlations in Indo-European-Semitic, such as: Urart. "ebān" (land, region) is similar to MAL "benua" (region) (Fell compares it with Egyptian "fenua", English "the continent of Asia"). Hurrite "šawala" (year) resembles MAO "tau" (year), TAH "tau" (season), JAV "tahun", TAG "taon" (year); Hurrite "*ša-" (one) recalls SAM "se-" (one) in "se-lau" (one hundred), "se-fulu" (ten); Hurrite "šeri" (the day) is to be found in MAL "sari-sari" (daily); perhaps we find Hurrite "sarri" (the prey) = Hittite "šāru" (prey), in MAL "séro" (portion, share); Hurrite third person singular "-iya" recalls Polynesian "ia" (he, she, it) and the Semitic prefix "ya-" for the third person masculine. Urart. first person singular "-uka" resembles Malayan-Polynesian "aku" (I), as well as IE "egō" (I).

Certainly, firm rules of etymology could only be established with more data. On the other hand, the substitution of R and L in Polynesian occurs in Sanskrit as well as in Egyptian, and Hittite has no R at the beginning of words. At Mitanni, there was no difference between voiced and voiceless consonants, as in Polynesian and Hittite.

In addition, the following equations may support Lochore's theory. These words are proto-Malay-Polynesian (pMP) according to Dempwolff and Elbert ("Hawaiian Reflexes of Proto-Malayo-Polynesian and Proto-Polynesian Reconstructed Forms", Samuel H. Elbert, *Journal of the Polynesian Society*, 1964), and seem to be identical with Semitic (spoken in the neighborhood of Hurrite-Urartean);

<u>proto-Malay- Polynesian</u>	<u>Semitic</u>
pMP matey (Elbert) pPN (proto-Polynesian) mata: JAV mati (dead) MAO/SAM mate (dead)	ACCAD mātu (to die) ARAB mait = HEBR met (dead)
pMP ipen (Elbert) pPN nifo: HOVA nifi SAM nifo MAO/TAH/HAW niho (tooth)	ACCAD nayābu (tooth) ARAB anyāb (canine teeth)
pMP kasau (Elbert) pPN kaso (spar): MAL kasao EFU kaso (spar) MAO kaho (batten) (FIJ kaso (the reed; Dempwolff) is different and belongs to ARAB qaṣab (the Reed))	ARAB haṣaba (wooden post, plank, board)
pMP kapak (Dempwolff): MAL kapak (the wing) TON/EFU kapakau (wing) MAO kapakapa (wing)	ACCAD kappu (wing, paw) HEBR kānāf (wing) pMP can only be a borrowing from Accadic.
pMP kənd- (Dempwolff): JAV kendi (a jug) MAL kendi (a jug of clay)	ACCAD kandu (a jug)
pMP dikiḥ (Dempwolff) pPN riki (Elbert): JAV dikiḥ (to be small) EFU liki (to be small) MAO riki (small) HAW li'i (little, tiny, small)	ARAB diqq, daqīq (small, thin) HEBR daq (meagre, fine, dry) ACCAD daqu (thin, small)
pMP salaq (Elbert) pPN sala: MAL salah (wrong) TON sala (to sin) SAM sala (incorrect, wrong) MAO hara (to sin, sin) HAW hala (to trespass, a sin)	ARAB zalla, zalal (error, sin) = ACCAD zillu

The consonant *ɣ* of Dempwolff equals R of Elbert and corresponds to the Arabic *ġ* = Hebrew *ע* ('ain); in Accadic, this sound dropped before the introduction of writing. Such correspondences occur in:

proto-Malay-
Polynesian

Semitic

pMP abuk (Dempwolff),
ꞑabuk (Dempwolff):
TAG gabok (dust)
TB rabuk (dust)
MAL abu (dust)
TON ehu (mist, dust)
MAO ehu (mist)
SAM efu (dust)

ARAB ǧabara
ǧubār (dust)

pMP ɣa(m)bun (Dempwolff):
TB rambon (dusk)
HOVA zavun (mist)
pMP Rabii(h) (Elbert),
ꞑabi (Dempwolff):
TAG gabi (night)
SAM afiafi (evening)
MAO ahiahi (evening)

HEBR ʿāb (darkness, cloud)
ARAB ǧabaš (darkness)

pMP ɣumah (Dempwolff):
TB ruma
JAV omah
MAL rumah (house)

ARAB ǧamā i (to roof)
gamma (to cover)

pMP ɣa(m)pas (Dempwolff):
TAG gapas (harvest)
JAV rampas (torn off, har-
vested)
MAL rampas (robbing)

ARAB ǧaffa (to grasp,
seize, pack up)

pMP bayā (Dempwolff):
TAG бага
JAV barah
MAL bara (live coal)

HEBR bāʿar (to burn)

Sometimes ɣ and ʿ interchange in Arabic, and this could similarly explain pMP "yahid" (Dempwolff); TAG "gaid" (thorns) and TB "rait" (hook) as compared with the Arabic "ʿidd" (small thornbushes) and "ʿidāh" (big thornbushes).

The consonant ɣ also existed in Hurrite (Diakonoff) as, for instance, in "sēɣ" (clean), and probably in the indigenous language of East Asia owing to words like "tayum" (indigo), "tiɣəm" (oyster), "bayu" (hibiscus) and "biɣah" (TAG "biga" (homalomena)).

The Indonesian word for "iron" (TB "bosi", JAV "wesi", MAL "besi") may be connected with the Semitic (HEBR "barzel", UG "brsl", ACCAD "parzillu").

The Malayo-Polynesian word for "stone" may be borrowed from Semitic: TB "batu", JAV "watu", SAM "fatu", MAO "whatu" (stone, kernel) compares with ARAB "badra" (kernel, grain of seed); Fell compares it with Egyptian "ut" or "wad" (stele, boundary stone).

Some possible borrowings from Semitic occur mostly in Malayan:

<u>Malayan</u>	<u>Semitic</u>
MAL pening Hova fanina (to be giddy, dizzy)	ARAB faniya (to be exhausted, dwindle, vanish)
TAG buka (to open) TON fuke (to uncover)(this word has penetrated the Pacific)	ARAB bauḥ (disclosure, unveiling)
TB ribu (thousand)= TAG libo	ARAB rubba (many) HEBR rēbābāh (10,000)
TAG singil= TB singir (debt, claim)	ARAB daḥl (blood feud)
MAL tuan (master, gentleman)	HEBR dōn (to rule) adonai (master)
TB/MAL balu (widowed)	ACCAD balû (want, lack) HEBR bal (not)

Plenty of Semitic words can be found in the Polynesian vocabulary, especially in Maori. We must note that the last consonant drops in Polynesian. Some examples:

<u>Polynesian</u> <u>(Maori)</u>	<u>Semitic</u>
MAO itu (side)	ACCAD idu (side, arm)
MAO amorangi (priest, leader)	ARAB amara (to command) amīr (commander-in-chief)
MAO whānau SAM fānau TAH fanau (to be born) HAW hanau (childbirth) EFU fanau (a child, be born)	ACCAD banû (begotten) HEBR bēn ARAB ibn (son)

Polynesian
(Maori)

Semitic

(continued)

SAM mole (to be smooth)
TAH moremore (smooth)
MAO more (plain, bare)

ARAB malis, malis (smooth)
HEBR mālaṣ (to be smooth)

MAO whekori (to be seen, understood)

HEBR baqqēr (to see after, to view, contemplate, consider)

MAO taku (edge, border, rim)
tuku (side, edge, extremity, shore)

ARAB taḥm, tuḥm (border)
ACCAD ṭāḥu (adjoining)

MAO taipo (goblin)

ARAB ṭaif (phantom, vision)

MAO pangore (full)

ARAB fa'm IV (to fill, stuff)

MAO apu (to move in a flock or crowd)
apuapu (stuffed)

ARAB fauḡ (group, troop, band)

MAO mote (water)
HAW mokimoki (to drink water)

ARAB maṭara
HEBR māṭar (to rain)

MAO haere (to come, go, depart)

ARAB sair (a ride, journey)

MAO maro (hard, solid)
SAM malo (hard)

ARAB marw (flint)

MAO kāwai (a flock)

ARAB qauṭ (a flock of sheep)

MAO tia (slave, servant)

ARAB tāma(ū) (to make a slave)

MAO whati (to come quickly, run)

ARAB badaha (to hurry)

MAO whātua (ancestor, first parent)

ARAB bada'a (to begin)

MAO anuhē (sickly)
nanauea (a sick person)
anuhea (weak)

HEBR nūš (to be ill)
(Greek nosos (sickness))

MAO whātui, whētui (to fold, double)

ARAB batana (to double a garment)

MAO whiti (to change, exchange)

ARAB badala (to change, exchange)

MAO whitawhita (quick, brisk eager)

ARAB badārī (quick)

<u>Polynesian</u> (Maori)	<u>Semitic</u> (continued)
MAO whaka-paipai (to adorn)	HEBR pē'ēr (to adorn)
MAO pai (advantage, prosperity)	ARAB fā'ida (advantage, gain)
MAO whaka-nuka (to boast)	ARAB naḥwa (pride, haughtiness)
MAO aua (not)(imperative) SAM aua (do not)	ARAB abā (to refuse)
MAO ai (there is, it is) FU ai (there is)	HEBR hāyāh (to be)
MAO/SAM ai (relative pronoun)	ARAB ay (which?) (relative and interrogative pronouns are interchanged in IE)
MAO kī (to, into, upon, for) kia (in order that)	ARAB kai (in order that) HEBR kī (so that, because)
MAO kau (to wade, swim) TAH/HAW 'au (to swim)	ARAB ḥāda u (to wade into)
MAO anga nganga (stone of fruit, skeleton)	ARAB 'aḡām (stone of fruit)
MAO kutukutu-ahi (delirium, nonsense)	ARAB ḥaṭal (idle talk, twaddle)

Conformities in Word Formation

Correspondences in the vocabulary often may be based on borrowing; conformity in word formation proves a nearer connection—probably a common derivation—of languages. But elements of word formation, too, are sometimes borrowed, such as the suffix of English princ-ess, which is borrowed from Greek. Malayo-Polynesian prefixes are similar either to Semitic or Indo European.

The Malayo-Polynesian Prefix me-/ma-

From Malayan "lék" (to awake) we have a derivation "me-lék" (awake); from "liput" (covered) we have "me-liputi" (to cover). The first type—a formation of participles by prefix—is current in Maori:

ma-hore (peeled) from hore (peel, strip off);
ma-hua (raised up, lifted) from hua (lever);
ma-tara (untied, untangled) from tara (to loosen, separate);
ma-whaki (torn off) from whaki (to tear off);
ma-tika (upright) from (whaka)tika (to stand up).

Sometimes "ma-" is only an enlargement:
ma-katea (scattered) from katea (scattered);
mā-roki (calm) from roki (calm).

In Semitic, participles are formed with a similar prefix:

HEBR mē-qattēl (having murdered), mē-quttāl (murdered);
ARAB mu-ḥammad (praised) from ḥamida (to praise);
ARAB ma-f'ūl (done) from fa'ala (to do);
ACCAD mu-kkašidu (conquered) from kašādu (to conquer).

With a similar prefix in Semitic, substantives are formed meaning an instrument, an action, or a spot:

HEBR ma-nē'al (a bar, bolt) from nā'al (to shut);
HEBR mi-sēppēd (sorrow) from sāpad (to mourn);
HEBR ma-'abār (a ford) from 'ābar (to cross, pass over);
ARAB ma-sabba, mu-sābba (the abuse) from sabba (to abuse).

Similar formations in Maori are:

mā-ripi (knife) from ripi (to cut, gash);
ma-katiti (a wedge, split) from coti (to cut in two, divide).

Other words with this prefix are substantives derived from substantives like "ma".

mā-kara (head) from karu (head) (Greek karā);
mā-rua (pit, valley, hollow) from rua (pit, hole);
mā-kahi (wedge) from kahi (wedge);
ma-tahihi (summit) from tihi (summit).

The Malayo-Polynesian Prefix per-/pa-

With the prefix "per-", "nomina agentis" (substantives denominating an agent) or other nouns are formed in Malayan:
per-tapa (a hermit) from tapa (Sanskrit isolation);
pe-lamun (dreamer) from lamunan (dreaming);
per-kawinan (wedding) from kawin (marriage);
pe-rasa (summit) from rasa (summit).

In Maori, adjectives are especially formed with the prefix "pa-/po-":

pa-riko (dark) from riki (dark);
pā-wera (hot) from wera (hot) (English war-m);
po-rehu (misty) from rehu (mist);
po-hopā (anxious) from hopo (fearful);
pā-hare (bitter) from IE *sal- (salt).

The Maori adjectives recall the Indo-European prefix represented in Latin by "per-", in Greek by "peri-", in Sanskrit by "pari-", used also to form adjectives with a reinforcement of the meaning:

LAT permulti (very many) from multi (many);
GREEK peri-kallēs (very beautiful) from kalos (beauty);
Sanskrit pari-laghu- (very light) from laghu- (light).
On the other hand, Indo-European languages form verbs with this prefix:

LAT per-cipere = English perceive;
GREEK peri-erkhomai (I wander about);
Sanskrit pari-varḍhati (he grows up).

Such examples in Maori are:

pō-whiri (to wave, whisk, whirl) from whiri (to twist, plait);
pa-hiwi (to jerk) from hiwi (to jerk).

The Malayo-Polynesian Prefix ter-/ta-

To form adjectives with the meaning of participles, Malayan often uses the prefix "ter-":

ter-kenal (known) from kenal (to know);
ter-gigit (bitten) from gigi (tooth);
ter-goda (seduced) from godaan (seduction).

In Maori, "ta-" is similarly used:

tā-pouri (darkened) from pouri (dark);
tā-whana (bent, curved) from whana (bent, bowed);
tō-pāparū (deeply laden) from paruparu (deeply laden).

Many verbs are formed with the prefix "ta-", for instance:
 tā-here (to ensnare, tie) from here (to tie);
 tā-wiri (to tremble) from wiri (to tremble).

Also, in Indo-European there existed a prefix "*ter-", enlarged in Latin "trans", English "through", German "durch"; in Old Irish it was "tar" (beyond), e.g. Latin "transgredi" which equals the English "transgress". Semitic "ta-" may have lost its R before consonant.

The Malayo-Polynesian Prefix ke-/ka-

In Malayan and Polynesian, many substantives are formed with this prefix, such as Malayan:

ke-baikan (goodness) from baik (good);
 ke-matian (death) from mati (dead);
 fe-marahan (anger) from marah (angry).

In Maori, the correspondent prefix is "ka-" or "ko-":
 kā-hua = āhua (form, appearance);
 ka-hunga = hunga (slave);
 ka-ponga = ponga (ferntree);
 kō-tihi = tihi (top, summit);
 ko-ware = ware (exudation);
 kō-hamo = hamo (back of the head);
 ko-rahi = rahi (size).

In Indo-European, there existed a prefix "*ge-/go-" that occurs mainly in German as "ge-", according to Kluge ("Etymologisches Wörterbuch der deutschen Sprache"). However, as Malayan has "ke-", not "ge-", it is more probable that the correspondence in Indo-European is a very rare and not yet acknowledged prefix in the following examples (gathered from the etymological book of Pokorny):

- a) *qlem (tired, weary) beside *lem (lame, broken, feeble);
- b) *qewep in LIT kwāpas (breeze, vapor) beside LAT vapor (vapor);
- c) *qolei in LIT klejaī (glue) beside lei in NHG Leim (glue);
- d) *qwerp (to turn) beside werp/werb (English wrap);
- e) *qlō(u) (to spin) beside TAG lawa (spider, cobweb);
- f) qwoi (to be willing) beside wei (to be willing);
- g) *qreq in RUS krokva (pole, perch) beside *req, represented in Polynesian rākau (tree, stick, spar, mast);
- h) *qrom (stand, rack) beside *rem (support, lath);
- i) Bulgarian krak (leg, foot), Czech krok (step) and MAO whaka-raka (to walk, step out) suggest a shorter root *roq;
- k) *qelg in Anglo-Saxon hyle (winding, crookedness) beside *leng/lenq: LET liks (crooked), LIT lenkti (to bow, bend);

- l) *qrep/qerp, in LAT corpus (body), Persian karp (body) beside MAO ropi (body), repa (belly of shark), HAW alopiko (belly of fish);
- m) *qoqsa, in Sanskrit kaksā (armpit) beside *ages/aks (axis, axle); English oxter, LAT axilla (armpit), MAL gasing (pegtop) and Arab ġuz' (axis);
- n) *qost- (LAT costa (rib)) Old Bulgarian kostj (bone) beside *ost(i) (bone);
- o) *qerm in OHG hirmen (to rest) beside *rem in Persian rām (the rest);
- p) *qert, LAT cratis (plaiting), English hurdle, beside rōt/rēt, LAT ratis (raft, float), OHG ruota (rod), Armenian ort' (vine).

Reduplications

Reduplications are rare in Malayan but very frequent in Polynesian owing to the many homonyms to avoid in the latter languages. In Indo-European and in Semitic, reduplication is a kind of word-formation. We distinguish three kinds of reduplications: reduplication of the whole root, reduplication of the initial consonant and a vowel, and reduplication of the last syllable.

The Entire Reduplication

This case is very frequent in Polynesian. As a Malayan example I cite "baru-baru ini" (lately); Hebrew examples are "galgal" (wheel), "ar'ar" (naked). (More examples in modern Hebrew, as Mrs. Landsberg in Haifa writes me), Arabi "farfara" (to shake oneself), "safsafa" (idle talk), "malmala" (to hurry), etc. For Polynesian, we restrict ourselves to the following Maori examples:

- patapata beside pata (to drip, drop);
- paruparu beside paru (dirt, mud);
- pekepeke (quick) beside pepeke (hasten);
- kerikeri (to dig up repeatedly) beside keri (to dig);
- kinikini (to pinch off) beside kini (to pinch);
- kimikimi (to seek) beside kimi (to seek);
- kumikumi (beard) beside GREEK kome, LAT coma (hair of the head)

Sometimes the reduplication means an intensification. For example, in Italian "bello bello" means "very beautiful".

The Initial Reduplication

Malay "gugut" (to gnaw, nibble), "luluk" (mud), "papan" (board), "lelap" (fast asleep; English "sleep" from Indo-European **(s)lab*) may be some examples of this kind. Sometimes we cannot discern whether it is a reduplication or a prefix in Polynesian. Here follow some Maori formations:

kekeno = keno (to look about);

kikite = kite (to perceive);

tītiti = titi (to stick in);

mimire (to bind) beside mira (binding);

mamahi (handworking) beside mahi (to work);

papahu (false, untrue) beside ARAB *fāsid* (false, bad).

Interesting from the viewpoint of Indo-European are the following reduplications:

pepenu (smeared, painted) from penu (to smear);

mimingo (shrivelled up) from mingo (curly, wrinkled);

paparu (crushed, smashed) from paru (to crush);

mimiti (dried up) from miti (to lick up).

So "kakare" (agitated, stirred) could belong to Indo-European **kerə* (to stir, mingle). "Mingled" is in the Greek *kekra-menos*. The perfect participle is in Greek formed by an initial reduplicated syllable. Thus, in Latin "momordi" (I have bitten) is from *mordere* (to bite), "tutudi" = Sanskrit *tutude* (I have pushed), and Greek "gegona" (I have become).

In Indo-European, there also existed a present-reduplication with the vowel *i*; examples are the Greek *gignomai* (I become) and the Latin *bibere* (to drink).

Reduplications of the End

A reduplication of the second consonant is very frequent in Semitic languages:

HEBR *hālāl* (to shine);

mādad (to measure);

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sābab (to turn);
māqaq (to melt);
ARAB raqīq (thin);
farra (to flee);
dalla (to lead);
etc.

Likewise, Maori has the same characteristic:
patī and patītī (to ooze, spurt, splash);
patu (to strike, beat) and patōtō (to strike, dash);
whetō and whetōtō (to lag behind);
whārō and whārōrō (stretched out);
mārō and mārōrō (somewhat stiff);
patete (to move along) reminds one of Greek patein (to step, tread);
atiti (to wander, turn) from HEBR ātāh (to come);
karerā (to cry) from IE *gar and *gal (to cry).

Especially interesting for comparison with Indo-European might be the following Maori reduplications:

<u>Maori</u>	<u>Indo-European</u>
wharara (to lean, stoop, decline) = SAM falala (to be aslant)	LAT morārī (to stay, detain)
kōriro (to sprout) Pariri (to grow) whererei (to be born) (seman- tically the passive voice)	LAT parior (I originate, am born) German (ge)bären (to give birth)
whaka-mārari (to stagnate) marere (to die, drop, fall) MANG marere (to fall off, die) (with rere little semantical relation)	LAT morior (I die) IE *mer

All these verbs are intransitive, and this allows us to compare them with the Indo-European medium-passive voice in Latin, Celtic and Hittite formed with R:

LAT morior (I die);
LAT morerīs (you die);
LAT moritur (he dies);
HITT kišarī (he becomes);
HITT ešarī (he sits down);
HITT eštāri (you sit down).

That means that this kind of Indo-European formation of the passive voice might have originated from former end-reduplication of the Polynesian style. Perhaps this Indo-European type is to be seen in Maori "hakori" (to be seen, understood) from the Indo-European root "*seqw" (to see).

Some Gramatical Comparisons

- 1.) In Indo-European, we know an enlargement of the present-stem as, for instance, in LAT "cer-n-ō" (I perceive), Greek "aux-an-ō" (I am augmenting), Sanskrit "krī-nā-mi" (I buy). This enlargement exists in the interior of roots, as in the English "bring" beside "brought". Because in Indo-European the present-stem is durative (meaning a duration or repetition), this enlargement exactly corresponds to the Polynesian participle "ana", being in the same position as IE "-n-": "E huihui ana nga tāngata", or "The men are assembling".
- 2.) The Polynesian prefix E before verbs is, in Indo-European, restricted to the imperfect and aorist tenses, but in the same position: "E karanga ana ahau" = "I was calling" = Greek "e-kaloun" (not each verb has the enlargement N as does Polynesian).
- 3.) The ending "-tia" of the imperative "karangatia" (call) recalls the ending "-dhi" of the imperative in Indo-European: Sanskrit "dugdhi" (milk), Greek "is-thi" (be).
- 4.) MAO "kaua e karanga" (don't call!) is like LAT "cave voces!".
- 5.) MAO "ki te" (if; conditional) corresponds to Sanskrit "cēd" (if).
- 6.) Polynesian "kia" (that, in order that) = HEBR "kī" UG "k".
- 7.) In Polynesian, "ai" in the sentence, e.g., "Kia kite ai ia" (That he might see) recalls the Indo-European I of the optative, as in Sanskrit "cēte" = "kite ai" (the same words); in Greek, "lego!" (may he say).
- 8.) The Polynesian inceptive particle "ka" before verbs is used like the German prefix "ge-" in "gebaren" (to give birth beside English "to bear").
- 9.) The suffix "-ake" added to a pronoun corresponds to IE "-g(h)e: NHG "mich" (me), "dich" (thee), Greek "egōge" (myself), HITT "amuk" (me). More comparisons will be found in the etymological part.

A Necessary Word Concerning the Vowels

In most languages, the vowels are more variable than the consonants. In Semitic, the short vowels generally are without any semantic value for the root, and the reason that Semitic vowels are not written is just this fact.

In Indo-European, we have the vowel-gradation (ablaut) as in the English "sing, sang, sung". There is a theory (by E. Benveniste) that originally the short vowels depended on the species of the consonants (as partially in Semitic). For Malayo-Polynesian, Dempwolff has established etymological rules, but he was honest enough to admit many exceptions. Therefore, in the etymological part, I first treat the consonants followed by the long vowels of the roots, as one commonly does in Semitic. For Polynesian, I am under the impression that these languages often assimilate vowels, as in Polynesian "tiki" (to fetch) beside Hova "taky" (fetched back), Polynesian "miri/mili" (to rub) beside Maori "muru" (to rub), Maori "iri (to spell) beside "arero" (tongue), etc. Maori "maruru (numerous) certainly is in connection with marea (many), but also Hova "ini" (that) with Russian "on" (that, he), and Maori "amene", "monoa" (desire) and ACCAD "menu".

In the etymologic part, one can find plenty of such examples.

The Malayan and Polynesian vowels are often different from those in Semitic and Indo-European infinitives, but Semitic and Indo-European derivations (participles, nouns) often have different vowels (vowel-gradation); the Malayo-Polynesian words may be derived from these.

Thus, in no. 104, MAO koro (noose) corresponds more with the ACCAD "hurrušu" (bound) than with the infinitive "harāšu" (ACCAD has u instead of o); in MAO "iki" (no. 110), we have the vowels of ACCAD "iklu" (eating), and in MAO "koropū" (no. 115) rather those of ACCAD "huluptu" (a cover) than those of the alleged words. In the same way, MAO "rere" (no. 28) and "iri" may be influenced by ACCAD "elū" (high, to ascend), "muriwai" (no. 17) by ACCAD "murru" (bitterness). As Malayo-Polynesian languages have no inflexion, the same forms are used as verbs, participles, nouns, etc. Therefore, we sometimes have a complete confusion of vowels.

This was written when Dr. Lochore called my attention to Barry Fell's sensational decipherments of the so-called Libyan script with its implications of cultural, linguistic and ethnic relationship of Maori and ancient North African tongues. Consequently, I added some of his equations to mine, and some more will follow in the supplements. Of course, a learned linguist of ancient Egyptian knows more possible equations. For us, Fell's findings are important because they explain the connection of Indo-European and Semitic with Malayo-Polynesian. As it is generally accepted that Hamitic (Egyptian, Libyan, etc.) is related to Semitic, and as I have proved the the relationship of Indo-European with Semitic, all three groups of languages have a connection. Therefore, if one or more parts of these peoples have emigrated to the Pacific, the Polynesian languages might well be similar to Semitic, Hamitic and Indo-European as well. In consequence, Fell gave the key of what I dared to prove without the historic background, but also for all the foregoing tentatives to prove a relationship of Polynesian with either Semitic (Rev. D. Macdonald, 1882) or Indo-European. Before Fell's discoveries, nobody could understand the linguistic and cultural connections of European, North African and Malayo-Polynesian peoples.

Nevertheless, I maintain that this is not all that is needed to explain the whole Polynesian and especially the Malayan vocabulary. An influence of Indochinese must be supposed for Malyao-Polynesian.

One detail hitherto incomprehensible is now explicable, the fact that Malayo-Polynesian dialects certainly have loan-words from Greek, as in Malayan "kepala" (head) or "piala" (cup). This could be explained if there were Greeks on the Libyan-Egyptian expedition to Indonesia and the Pacific who were inhabitants of the Cyrenaica with the Greek colonies at that time under Egyptian rule (this Doric dialect explains the borrowed words).

One ought not to exaggerate uncertainties, but to acknowledge the principle facts: the same script is found in North Africa, Indonesia and the Pacific, and similar dialects are contained in the same script.

Two Hints for the Reader

- 1.) The examples cited within a number are limited on purpose to gain a better survey; more examples may be gathered in an Indo-European vocabulary and in Tregear.

- 2.) Our work consists of combining the left and the right parts of the equations, whilst those within the left or right columns are mostly cited from other authors or from my Semitic-Indo-European vocabulary cited as "LB" and the number of the item.

At last, I wish to express my gratitude for procuring books for me or pointing to relevant works, to

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May, 1975

Linus Brunner
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December, 1976

For the Council
Barry Fell

Indo-European and Semitic M,N = Malayo-Polynesian M,N. Indo-European and Semitic L = Malayan L = North Polynesian L = South Polynesian R; in Marquesan it is dropped. Indo-European and Semitic R (sometimes interchanges with L) = Malayan R, Tagalog L, South Polynesian R, North Polynesian L.

1. MAO- araara "much talked of"
iri "spell, affect with a sp."
irirangi "spirit voice"
arero "tongue"

MAL- arang "mouth"
orang "man" (=speaking)
 2. MAO - miri "to rub, wipe"
muru "to rub, wipe, smear"

TON - mili "to rub, wipe, smear"

SAM - mili "to rub" (ointment)

MANG - miri "to anoint the dead"

MAO - māruru "weakness, sickness"
maroro "wasted, exhausted"
 3. MAL - melajur "to roast"

TON - malala "embers"

SAM - malala "charcoal"

MAO - mura "blaze, flame"
mumura "to glow, redden"
muramura "flash"
 4. MAL - mala "wither, wilt"

TB - malos "wither"

MaO - mārū "gentle, easy"

TAH - maru "soft, easy"

HAW - malanai "a gentle breeze"

FIJ - maloi "wither"
 5. MAL - mari (R !) "to come"

MAO - marau "appearance"
marake "exposed to view"
mariko "phantom"
mariroriro "appear above water"
more "promontory, headland"
- GREEK - arā "prayer, curse"
LAT - ōrāre "to tell, pray"
HIT - ariyāšēšsar "oracle"
HEBR - ārar=Accad. arāru
"to curse"
IE * or/ār - LB.1
HEBR - mārāh "to rub, embrocate"
ARAB - marāga "to rub, embrocate"
marid "sick"

ACCAD - marāhu "to embrocate"
GREEK - marainō "I destroy"
LAT - morbus "sickness"
IE * mer LB.3

ARAB - malla "hot ashes
glowing coal"
MIR - smāl "fire,ashes, live coal"
ENGL - smell, smoulder
IE * smel - LB.8

LAT - mollis "soft"
GREEK - malakos "soft"
OI - mlā "to get soft, wither"
HEBR - mālal "to get loose,
wither"
IE. * mel - LB.10

GREEK - "molein "to go, come"
ARAB - malā u "to come forth"
SERB - iz-moliti "to show"
LET - mala "shore, edge"
IE. * mel - LB. 9

6. MAL - marak "brightness"
MAO - mamaru "sun"
ACCAD - namāru "to shine"
GREEK - marmarygē "brightness"
IE. * mer - LB 19
7. SAM - manene "to loiter"
MAO - mōnaroa "loitering"
manei "hesitate, waver"
mono "plug, caulk"
LAT - manēre "to stay, rest"
GREEK - menō "I stay, expect"
HEBR - māna^c = Arab. mana^a
"to hold back, hinder"
IE. * men - LB. 15
8. MAO - marere "to die"
muri "death"
LAT - mori "to die"
OI - marati "he dies"
FIJ - mara "burial-place"
ARAB - marra "to go away"
MANG - marere "to die, fall off"
IE. * mer -
9. MAL - malam, Jav. malem "night"
GREEK - melas "black"
SAM - malu "shade"
OI - malina "dirty, black"
MAO - maru "shelter, shadow"
mārari "faded, soiled"
mala "dirt"
IE. * mel -
- HAW - malu "shade, shelter"
10. MAO - marau "to remember"
OI - Smarati "he remembers"
HAW - malāoa "sad, sorrowful"
HEBR - morāh "grief, sorrow"
IE. * smer - LB. 5
11. HAW - malela "idle, lazy"
mālie "idle, quiet, gentle"
malolo "to rest, pause, adjourn"
GREEK - mello "I hesitate"
OI - mall "slow"
ARAB - mahala "linger,
to be slow"
MAL - malas "lazy, idle"
IE. * mel - LB. 718
MAO - whaka-mārari "stagnate"
12. MAO - marea, mareka "many"
maruru "numerous"
LAT - multi "many"
LET - milns "very many"
IE. * mel - LB. 940
13. MAL - maram "dull, cloudy"
GREEK - morykhos "shadowy"
ARMEN - mrayl "darkness, mist,
cloud"
IE. * mer/mor LB. 14
14. MAL - ini "this"
HIT - annis "that"
HOVA - ini "that"
RUSS - on "that, he"
HEBR - hēnnāh "those, these"
LB. 677

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 15. MAO - miro "to spin, twist, thread" | GREEK - mērinthos "thread, cord" |
| TON - milohi "to twist" | ARAB - marasa "rope, line" |
| MAO - mire "to lash, bind, seize" | IE. * mer - LB. 13 |
| 16. MAO - mina, minaka "desire" | OHG - minna "love" |
| amine, amene "desire" | TOKH - mānu "desire" |
| monoa "desire" | ARAB - umniya "desire" |
| HAW - menemene "compassionate" | IE. * men - LB. 1019 |
| 17. HAW - mala "sour" | OI - amla "sour", Lat amarus, |
| ? MAO - muriwai "a mollusc", | "bitter" |
| "bitter to the taste" | HEBR - mar, ACCAD - marru, |
| | "bitter" |
| 18. HAW - moluna "thief" | IE. * omro - LB 12 |
| molulo "thief, to steal" | MIR - mellaim "I deceive" |
| | LIT - mēlas "a lie" |
| MAO - muremure "treacherous friend" | IE. mel - LB 807 |
| 19. HAW - aliali "white, crystal clear" | LAT - albus "white" |
| TAH - ariari "clear, transparent" | ARAB - halla "to glitter, appear" |
| MAO - ari "white, clear, visible" | LB 678 |
| aria "to appear" | |
| 20. HOVA - anina "breeze, wind" | GREEK - anemos "wind" |
| HAW - aneane "to blow softly" | HEBR - ānāh "to draw a deep |
| MAO - (h)ānene "breath gently" | breath" |
| | IE * an - LB 18 |
| 21. MAO - ororo "to be annihilated" | GREEK - ollymi "I annihilate" |
| | HEBR - hārag "to kill" |
| | IE * el/ol - LB 680 |
| 22. TAG - alak=NGD arak (H lost) | OI - hālā "brandy" |
| MAL - ara "intoxicating drink" | GREEK - khalis "mere vine"? |
| EG - i3rrt "vine"? | |
| 23. MAO - ero "thin, emaciated" | LIT - 'alkti "to be hungry" |
| maero "to become weak" | ARAB - halasa "to grow lean" |
| iri "empty, hungry" | IE * el - LB 687 |
| 24. MAL - alih "to remove" | GREEK - elaō "I drive" |
| MAO - ori "to move about" | OLD NORTH - elta "to drive |
| HAW - alu "to follow, pursue" | away, follow" |
| SAM - alu "to go" | IE * el - LB 23 |

25. SAM - elo "to stink"
 TONG - elo "putrid, stinking"
 MAO - ero "putrid"
 SWED - ul "rancid"
 ARAB - alila "to stink"
 IE * el - LB 21
26. MAO - mero, moroiti "small"
 meroriki (=riki) "small"
 ENG - small
 GREEK - mēlon "small cattle"
 IE *(s) mēlo - LB 921
27. MAO - mānawa "gratification"
 manemanea "satisfied"
 ENGL - many
 ARAB - manaha "make a present"
 IE * menegh - LB 1030
28. MAO - ara "to rise up, raise, awake"
 TAH - ara "to awake"
 ARMEN - ari "stand up!"
 HAW - ala "to wake", alana "awakening"
 GREEK - ōr-to "he stood up"
 MAO - iri "to be elevated"
 rere "to rise, set up, put out"
 LAT - sōl oritur "the sun rises"
 IE. * er/or
29. HAW - mole "taproot"
 OI - mūla "root"
 MAO - more "taproot"
 tamore "root"
 GREEK - mōlyza "a kind of garlic"
 IE * mō(u)lo
30. MAL - malaja "mountain"
 ALBAN - mal "mountain"
 MAO - maranga "to rise up"
 GREEK - pro-molē "spur of mount"
 HAW - malamala "to swell"
 SLOV - moléti "to tower"
 IE. * mel - LB. 9
31. MAL - lemah, lemau "soft, weak"
 lemes "weak, tender, fine"
 ENGL - lame=NHG. lahm
 OHG - luomi "mild, faint"
 HAW - lemu "sluggish, lagging"
 IE * lem
32. MAO - are, parara, puare "open"
 areare "open, clear of obstruction"
 LAT - area "open place"
 HIT - arawa "free"
 HAW - poale "open"
 LET - ārs "the open space"
33. HAW - olo "to rub, saw"
 GREEK - aleō "I grind"
 MAO - oro "to sharpen, grind"
 oroi "to sharpen by rubbing"
 ARMEN - alam "I grind"
 GREEK - olyrai "spelt grains"
 MOTU - uro "a grindstone"
 IE. * al/ol
34. MAO - mōrea, morehu "remnant"
 moroki "continuing"
 ARAB - marra "to continue, to last"

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| 35. MAO - ānewa "to loaf, linger"
whaka-ānewa "to act slowly" | ARAB - anā i V "to act
slowly" |
| 36. MAO - ina, ana "when" | ARAB - in "when" |
| HAW - inā "if" | ACCAD - inūma "when" |
| 37. MAO - aronga "direction" | HEBR - el "to, towards" |
| MAL - arah (R!) "direction" | ARAB - ilā "to, towards" |
| 38. MAO - aro "desire, inclination"
(aroha different!) | GREEK - erōs "desire, love" |
| | ARAB - arab "desire, in-
clination" |
| 39. MAO - arā "namely, in other words" | GREEK - ara "therefore,
consequently" |
| 40. MAO - manini "pleasant, sweet"
manaaki "to show kindness" | ARAB - manna "to be kind" |
| | LAT - mānus "good" |
| HAW - mānala "sweet" = momona | |
| 41. MAO - manene "weakened" | ARAB - manna IV "to weaken,
fatigue" |
| SAM - mono "impotens" | |
| 42. MAO - mono "to sniff, smell, odor" | ARAB - manā u "to try,
test, prove" |
| 43. MAO - ramene "to assemble" | ARAB - lamma "to gather,
assemble" |
| 44. MAL - rumah "dwelling" | ACCAD - rimitu "domicile" |
| 45. MAO - rama "torch" | ARAB - ramida II "to burn to
ashes" |
| HAW - lama "torch, light, lamp" | |
| MAO - rarama "to gleam" | |
| 46. JAV - marah "to divide" | GREEK - meros "part, portion,
share" |
| MAO - maramara "piece, bit,
portion" | |
| 47. MAL - ora "not" | GREEK - arneomai "I say
not, deny" |
| MAO - ore, hore, ura "not" | ARAB, HEBR - al "not" |
| HAW - ole "not, to deny" | ACCAD - ul "not" LB.857 |
| 48. MAO - ānau "curved, crooked"
āniwaniwa "rainbow" | LAT - ānus "ring, circle, anus" |
| | O.IR - āinne "ring, anus" |
| HAW - anuenue "rainbow" | ACCAD - annaqu "ring" |
| MAO - ene "anus" | IE. * āno |

49. HAW - meli "bee, honey" GREEK - meli, LAT -mel "honey"
HIT - milit "honey"
ARMEN - melu "bee"
50. HAW - mele "song, chant; pl.of GREEK - malos "member, song,
melody"
51. MAO - emi "be assembled,
gathered together"
ami, āmene "to gather,
collect"
amio "to assemble, collect"
āmiki, amiku "to gather up" LIT - imu "I take"
IE. * em
52. MAO - āna "yes" ACCAD - anna "certainly"
53. HAW - la "there, then, that"
MAO - rā, raka "there" LAT - illā-c "there, on
that way"
54. MAO - anā "there" HIT - anni "that"
55. MAO - anei "here" ACCAD - annaka "here"
OIR and "here"
56. MAO - anō "self, own" ARAB - anā, HEBR - anī "I"
ACCAD - anaku "I" =
MAO - anō "self" + - ku "I"
57. MAL - urat "penis" ARAB - air, pl. uyūr "penis"
IE. * wers - "male"
- TAH - ure "penis"
- HAW, SAM - ule "penis"

Polynesian P (Tongan B) = Indo-European and Semitic P = Malay P. In Arabic P is replaced by F, in Hebrew too, except at the beginning of a word, and when doubled.

58. MAL - pélan "a plain" ENGL - flat, LAT - plānus
"plain, even"
HAW - pālaha "flattened, wide" HITT - palḫi "broad"
MAO - pararahi "flat"
paparite "flat, level" SWED - fala "a plain, heath"
HEBR - pālas "to make plain"
TAG - palas "to be equal" IE. * pel/plā - LB.40
59. HAW - pelu "to fold, turn over" ENGL - fold=NHG-falten, Falte
MAO - pori "fold, wrinkle" OISL. - fel "fold, furrow"
IE. * pel
60. HAW - pāleo "to converse, chat" ENGL - spell
TAH - parau "to speak, converse"
poroi "a saying" GOTH - spill "a tale"
TOKH - pāl "to praise"
MAL - peri (R!) "word, story" IE. * (s)pel
61. TB - palak "palm of the hand" LAT - palma "palm of the
hand"
TAG - palad "palm of the hand" GREEK - palamē "the flat
of the hand"
MAO - pārō "hollow of the hand" ANGLOSAX - folm
62. MAL - lapek "pedestral" RUSS - lapa=LIT - lópa "paw"
TB - lapik "a base" RUSS - lopátina "rudder"
MAO - rapa "the sole of the
foot" OHG - lappō "blade of the
paddle"
"the blade of the paddle" GOTH - lōfa "flat of the hand"
"flat, wide" IE. * lēp/lōp
63. MAL - pélak "false, mistaken" ARAB - fāla i "to be wrong"
HAW - palau "a lie" ACCAD - parrisu "deceitful"
MAO - parau "false, deceit" ARAB - fara "to lie"

64. MAO - pariri "to shoot up" LAT - parere "to give birth to"
 parifo "offspring" GREEK- poris "calf, young cow"
 paratau "offspring, brood, semen" HEBR - pārāh "to bear fruit"
 parahia "seedling" ARAB - faraha II "to have offspring"
 MAL - peridi "fertile (animal)" IE.* per - LB 31
65. TAH - pererau "wing" RUSS - pero "wing"
 MAO - parirau "wing" paritj "to fly, soar"
 whaka-paro "to soar, hover" ACCAD - parāšu "to fly"
 HAW - ka-palili "to flutter" IE.* per
66. TB - polpol "full, filled" ENGL - full=NEG. voll
 JAV - pepel "assembled" GREEK - polys, OIND -puru "much"
 MAO - pori "people, tribe" LAT - plēnus "full"
 āpuru "to crowd one upon another" populus "people"
 opuru "to crowd, over-crowd" ARAB - farwat "crowd"
 puru "to plug, bung, stuffing" IE. * pel - LB. 811
 pari "abundance"
67. HAW - lalapa "to blaze" HIT - lappiya "glowing, fire"
 olapa "to flash" OISL - leiptr "lightning"
 MAO - rapa "to flash, glance" HEBR - lappid "torch, lightning"
 whaka-rapa "to glow" ARAB - lafaha "to burn"
 MANGAI - rapa "to shine, flash" IE.lāp/lāip - LB.34
68. MAO - para "refuse, waste, sediment" ARAB - faraza "to excrete, secrete"
 paranga, parapara "excrement" ACCAD - paršu "dung, manure"
 TAH paru "dirt, mud, para "Manure, dung" HEBR - peres "dung, excrement"
69. HAW - pale "to ward off, fend off" LAT - pellere "to ward off, drive away"
 pālulu "shield, screen, protection" LET - pile "castle"
 TAH - pare "a fort, a castle" ACCAD - perku "blocking, bar shutting"
 MAO - pare "to ward off, turn aside" IE * pel
 pārai "to fend off, push back"
 pupare "to ward off"

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| 70. MAO - paumot. nape "to weave" | LAT - napurae "straw ropes" |
| HAW - nape "to bend" | OLD SLAV - snop "band, bundle" |
| SAM - nape "to be entangled" | OHG - snuoba "band, sling"
IE. *snōp |
| 71. HAW - opua "narrow clouds" | ACCAD - upû "cloud(s)" |
| MAO - ipu "cloud" | |
| 72. MAO-apo "to grasp, gather to-
gether" | LAT - apisci "to get, reach" |
| TAH - apo "to catch at" (*hapo) | HIT - appāli "a trap" |
| HAW - apo "to catch at" | |
| MAO - ope "to scoop up, scrape
together" | IE. * ap - LB. 41 |
| 73. MAO - āpiti "friend"
k-apiti "joined" | GREEK - ēpios "friendly"
OI - āpi "friend, ally" |
| MAL - kapit "friend, companion" | |
| MAO TAH - ipo "beloved, darling" | |
| MAO - epeepe "distant relative"
(cf. EG - ibid "beloved") | |
| 74. MAL - palung "pool, trough" | LAT - palūs "a swamp"
OI - palvala "a pool"
IE. * pelew |
| 75. MAO- pane "close, compact"
pine, pipine "close, to-
gether" | LAT - penes "near, close"
HEBR - penei "near, by, at"
LB.59 |
| 76. Mangar - pane "face, forehead" | HEBR - pāneh "face, front" |
| MA - pane "the head" | Ugarit - pn "the face" |
| Mangai - pane "the head" | ACCAD - pānu "face, surface" |
| 77. ML - pe ^h ning "dizzy" | |
| HAW - pane'e "to pass away, old,
delay" | ARAB - faniya "to pass
away" |
| MAO- paneke "to pass by" | |
| 78. TG - laplap "peeled off" | GREEK - lepō "I peel off,
cover" |
| TB - lappin "diaper" | lōpē "cloak, cover" |
| MAO- repa "a cloak, be worn"
ropi "to cover up"
(Hides were worn as cloaks) | ACCAD - lupāru "garment, dress"
HEBR - lābas "to dress"
IE.*lep - LB.108 |

79. TB - rippun "to collect"
 TG - lipon "to collect"
 MAO- ropeti "to collect, gather"
80. MAO- parāoa "a chief, whale"
 pōrohe "a chief"
81. MAO- para "half of a tree"
 ML.TB - parapara "trestle"
82. HAW -pālewa "wooden bowl"
 MA - pararā "container, vessel"
 ML - piring "saucer, dish, plate"
83. ML - pelikan "stone, rock, mineral"
 HAW - pali "a cliff, precipice"
 TAH - pari "rocks"
 MAO-parihi "a stone (knife)"
84. JAV ML - lembu "ox, cow"
 TB - lombu "ox, cow"
 (B for P)
85. MAO- pora "a stranger, foreigner"
86. ML - padang "a plain, field"
87. ML - pula "also, again"
88. TG - lapis "flagstone"
 ML - lapis "layer"
 HOVA - lampi "big flat stones"
89. HAW - pola "the edge or end of a
 kapa"
90. MAO - pena "to take care of, tend"
 HAW - ponopono "cared for, attended
 to"
 MAL - panén "harvest, crop"
- LIT - ap-répti "to seize"
 LAT - rapere "to rob, take"
 ACCAD - lapātu "to take
 hold of"
 IE. *rep-LB.847
 HEBR - pera "prince"
 LAT - procerēs "aristo-
 crates"
 IE. * pro - LB.353
- ENGL - spar=NHG. Sparren
 IE.*(s)per-LB.50
- LAT - pēluis "a bowl, dish"
 HEBR - parūr "a pot"
 IE. * pel - LB.810
- NHG - fels "rock"
 GREEK - pella "stone"
 HIT - peruna "a rock"
 IE . * pel-s-
- ALBAN- lopé "cow"
 HEBR - elef "ox, cow"
 IE. lāp - LB.32
- NHG - fern "far away"
- GREEK - pedion "a plain"
- GREEK - palin "again"
- LAT - lapis "stone"
- GREEK - lepas "stone, rock"
- GREEK - peras "end"
- LETT - penēt "to spoil,
 coddle"
- LIT - penù "I feed"
 pēnas "food"
 IE. * pen

91. MAO - rapa "to stick, adhere" LAT - rēpere "to sneak, slink"
MAL JAV - rambat "to climb, creep" LIT - roplóti "to sneak"
(B for P) NHG - Wein-rebe "a vine"
IE. * rēp
92. MAO - para "dust, small fragments" GREEK - palē "dust"
LAT - pulvis "dust, powder"
IE. * pel
93. MAO - pere "to go, sail" NHG - fahren "to drive"
paro "to stray, wander" GREEK - poreuomai "I march, depart"
paratī "to depart" IE. * per
94. MAO - rapaki "hillside, slope" ARAB - rafa'a "to lift"
harapaki "steep slope" rābiya "hill" (B!)
- HAW - lapa "ridge"
95. MAO - perori "to twist, swerve, wickle" GREEK - speirō "I wind, roll"
parori "to twist, swerve, wickle" LIT - spartas "band"
pīrori "to twirl round, roll, bowl" IE. * sper

Further possible equations:

- a) HAW - lepahū "to lose courage, give up" HEBR - rāfeh "weak, despaired"
NHG - schlaff "slack, limp"
IE. * (s)lep - LB.811
- b) HAW - lapa'au "to heal, cure" HEBR - rāfā' "to mend, repair, heal"
(suggested by Albert Kalsbeek) ARAB - rafa'a and lfw VI
"to mend"
- c) MAL - pelak "heated" OLD SLAV - paliti "to burn"
HAW - pele "lava flow, volcano, eruption" OLD SLAV - paliti "to burn"
IE. * pel

Chapter III

Polynesian K (in Samoan and Tahitian a glottal stop) corresponds to every guttural in IE. and Semitic. Also in Tokharian there exists only one guttural, K, and Hittite indistinctly has K or G for every IE. guttural. In Malayan there appears G for IE. G or GH, Semitic G or H, and K for IE. K, Semitic K, Q or H.

96. MAO - karakia "charm, spell,
incantation"
GREEK - kēlēo "I bewitch,
enchant"
- MANG - karakia "invocations,
prayers"
(FELL thinks the word to come
from Greek kolakeia "flattery")
HEBR - kēlay "intriguer"
IE. kēl - LB. 150
97. MAO - karu "head"
KOPT - kara, BERB - akaru "head"
GREEK - karā "head"
AVEST - sarah "head"
- MAO - karaua "head"
IE. * ker-s- LB. 288
98. MAO - kārau "comb for the hair"
LET - karst "to comb wool"
TAG - kalkal "scraped"
OI - kaṣati "he scrapes"
JAV - kukur "scraped"
ARAB - qarāṣa "to scratch"
JAV - garu "a comb, harrow"
IE. * (s)qar-s- LB.522
99. MAL - kelam "dark"
GREEK - kelainos "black"
TB - holom "dark"
HEBR - ṣēl "shadow, shelter"
MAO - kere "dark"
ARAB - zulma "darkness"
kororiko "black"
IE. * qēl/qāl - LB.541
karatiwha "deep black"
100. MAL - keran "brasier"
LIT - kūr̃ti "to heat"
JAV - keren "brasier"
ENGL - hearth=NHG Herd
TAG - kalan "hearth"
IE. * qer - "to burn"
MAO - kōriorio "burning, scorching"
101. TAG - gilgil "cut"
GOTH - gilpa "sickle"
JAV - gegel "notched"
ARAB - halaqa "to shear,
shave"
TON - koko "to notch"
IE. * ḡhel - LB. 209
102. MAO - kapi "be covered, over-
spread"
GREEK - skepas "cover,
shelter"
kāpare "shade or veil the
eyes"
HEBR - kāfar=ARAB - kafara
"to cover"
JAV, MAL, TAG - kampil "pocket,
pouch"
IE. * (s)qep - LB.160

103. MAO, MANG - ākau "shore, reef,
bank"
MAO - akitu "point, summit"
GALL - acaunum "rock"
LAT - acūmen "summit"
GREEK - aktē "coast, shore"
IE. * ak - LB. 972
104. MAO - karu "snare"
koro "noose"
kore "trap, snare"
kārewa "cord"
ARMEN - sard "a spider"
ACCAD - ḥarāšu "to bind up"
HEBR - qūr "thread"
IE. * qer - LB. 195
105. MAL - gerah, garang "heated"
JAV - garang "to smoke"
OLD PRUSS - sari "heat"
ARAB - ḥarwa "burning"
HEBR - ḥorī "heat"
IE. * ḡher - LB. 207
106. MAL - geli-geli "kidney"
(G for K before voiced stop)
HEBR - kilyāh = ARAB - kulya
"kidney"
ACCAD - kalītu "kidney"
107. JAV, MAL - keris, NGD - karis
"dagger"
MAO - kakari "to notch"
ACCAD - qarāšu "to cut, split"
OI - kartati "he cuts"
MANGAR - kari "a scar, cicatrice"
ENGL - "shear" = NHG scheren
IE. * (s)qer - LB. 159
108. MAO paka - "to cook, dried"
pakari "ripe"
Paumot-paka "crust, cake"
OI - pakta "cooked, ripe"
TOKH - pāk "to cook, bring
to ripen"
IE. * peq^w -
109. MAO - papaku "to congeal, harden"
JAV - paku = MAL - "(iron) nail"
GREEK - pagos "ice, white
frost"
passalos "nail"
MAL - pagan "firm, strong"
(cf. GREEK - pēgos "strong")
HEBR - pūg "to grow stiff"
IE. * pag/pak - LB. 57
110. MAO - iki "to consume, devour"
HEBR - ākal = ARAB - akala
"to eat"
GREEK - akolos "bit"
IE. * ak - LB. 139
111. MAO - nekuneku "to decline (sun)"
ENGL - night = NHG - Nacht
LAT - nox = GREEK - nyx = night
HEBR - nahat "rest, repose"
IE. * neq^w - LB. 925
112. JAV - rāⁿgke "bound, joined"
MAO - ruruku "bind together, lash"
HAW - lu'u "to bind together"
HEBR - rākas "to fasten, tie"
OI - raśanā "cord, rope"
IE. * rek - LB. 140

13. MAO - whaka-ruke "to strike"
MAL - legap "knocking"
NHG - schlagen "to strike"
ARAB - lakama "to strike
with fist"
IE. * slak - LB. 152
14. MAO - kama "eager"
komaingo "to yearn"
TAG - kamkam "to appropriate"
OI - kamana "eager, desirous"
LIT - kamaros "wantoness"
IE. * qa-m- LB. 542
15. MAO - koropū "storehouse"
MAL - JAV - kelambu "curtain"
ACCAD - ḥalāpu "to hide, dress"
LIT - slepiū "I hide"
IE. * klep LB. 285
16. JAV - pe-lengkung "a bow, half
circle"
MAL - lengkung "a bow, vault"
lengkong "a bay"
LIT - leŋkti "to bow, bend"
OLD SLAV - lǫka "a bay"
IE. * lenq - LB. 270
- MA - roko "to bend, wane, decline"
SAM - lolo'u "to bend(down)"
17. MAL - rākai, rākei "to adorn, bedeck"
LIT - lasains "speckled,
spotted"
ARAB - arqaṭ "dotted"
IE. * lak
18. MAO - kurekure "species of earth-
worm"
MAL - kuman (*kurman) "maggot"
OI - kr̥mi "worm, maggot"
ARAB - ḥaratīn "earthworm"
IE. * q̣r-mi- LB. 247
19. MAO - korare "greens"
kōriri "immature fruit"
korau "god of edible ferns"
kōriro "sprout"
LAT - crescere "to grow"
ARAM - kar "pasture"
HEBR - kerem "vineyard"
IE. * ker - LB. 144
20. MAO - korokoro "the throat"
Makassar - karro "the throat"
LAT - collum=NHG - Hals
"throat"
IE. * qwol-so- LB. 951
21. MAO - kane "to choke"
ENGL - to hang
ACCAD - ḥanāqu "to throttle"
ARAB - ḥanaqa "to throttle,
choke"
IE. * keneq - LB. 279
22. MAO - korā "yonder, that place,
at a distance"
GREEK - tēle, BRET - pele
"far away"
ARAB - ḥalaṣa "to remove,
take off"
IE. * q̣^wel - LB. 245

123. NGD - karas "hard"
 JAV, MAL - keras "hard"
 TB - horas "hard"
 ENGL - hard=NHG - hart
 OI - karkara "hard, rough"
 IE. * qar
124. TB - NGD - tarik "to pull, draw"
 JAV, MAL - tari "to pull, draw"
 LAT - trahere "to draw"
 OI - dhrāj "draught"
 IE. * tragh/dhreg̃ -LB.671
125. MAL - kerut "wrinkle, fold"
 MAO - kōruru "wrinkled"=koruhe
 korukoru "wrinkle"
 kōriorio "wrinkled, shrunk"
 ARAB - qarasa "to shrink"
 OI - scrydda "shrunk skin"
 RUSS - skorā "skin"
 IE. * (s)qer - LB.851
126. MAO - reka "sweet, palatable"
 HAW - le'a "joy, pleasure"
 NHG - lecker "delicious"
 HEBR - lāqaq "to lick"
 IE. * laq and leigh-LB.165
127. MAO - pāpaku "poor, barren"
 pakaroa "scarce, famished"
 ARAB - faqīr "poor"
128. MAL - lekas "to be quick"
 MAO - raka "agile, adept"
 ARAB - laqina "to understand"
129. MAL - kulak-kulak "knuckle, ankle"
 LAT - calx, calcis "heel"
 LIT - kulnīs "heel"
 ACCAD - kursinnu "knuckle"
130. MAL - angkat "elevated"
 MAO - ike "high"
 oka "to prick, stab, knife"
 GREEK -akra "top of a mount"
 LAT - acer "sharp, pointed"
 aculeus "stab"
 HEBR - ma-akelet "knife"
 IE. * ak - LB.972
131. FMP - kua (Dempwolff) "how"
 HOVA - ahuana "how"
 LAT - quā=Avest - kā "how"
 GREEK - pōs "how"
 IE. * q̃wā
132. MAO - ruke "to throw, cast away"
 ARAB - laqa'a "to throw away"
133. MAO - kara, karaua, koro "old man"
 koroheke "old man"
 GREEK - gerōn "old man"
 OI - jarant "old man"
 IE. * ḡer - LB.122

34. MAL - gerung "a cry"
 MAO - karerā "to cry"
 kākari "to wrestle, quarrel" LIT - gūrti "to shrill"
 karanga "to call, shout" IE. * ger or ġar - LB.123, 120
35. JAV, MAL - geli "laughter"
 TAG - galak "to be joyous"
 MAO - kārīkarika "to jest"
 GREEK - gelō "I laugh"
 HEBR - gīl "to be glad"
 IE. * ġel - LB. 125
36. MAL - golék "to roll"
 MAO - karapoi "round"?
 OI - gula "ball"
 ACCAD - galālu "to roll"
 HEBR - gilgāl "wheel"
 IE. * ġel - LB.118
37. MAL - katai "dwarf"
 katik, kéték "small"
 HEBR - qātān "small"
 LAT - catulus "young of animal"
 IE. * qat - LB. 440
38. MAO - reka "sound, healed"
 OHG - lāchin "cure, healing"
 GOTH - lēkeis "physician"
 IE. * leg
39. MAO - rika "to toss one self about"
 "to writhe"
 ARAB - raġġa "to toss, shake"
 HEBR - rāgaz "to tremble"
 IE. * ergh - LB. 234
40. MAO - klore "rat, mouse"
 OI - giri "mouse"
 LAT - glis, gliris "doormouse"
41. MAL - kapar "drift-wood"
 OI - śāpa "floated, rafted object"
 LIT - śāpai "remnants of inundation"
 IE. * kapo
42. MAO - akeake "poor land"
 taekai "exhausted soil"
 LAT - egēre "to be in want, need"
 OLD NORTH - ekla "need, want"
 IE. * eg
43. MAL - kapal "ship, boat"
 GREEK - skafos "ship"
 OLD SAX - skap "ship"
 IE. * skab(h) - /skep
44. MAO - korohiko "start, awake"
 (hiko "to move"
 OI - jaratē "he awakes"
 GREEK - egeirō "I wake"
 IE. * ger
45. MAO - okioki "to rest, pause"
 aku "to delay", akuto "late"
 ākuara "a little while"
 akito "to be slow, trail"
 ARAB - aġal "delay"
 aġila "to linger, hesitate"

146. MAO - ākikō "at a distance from home" GREEK - ektos "outdoors"
LAT - extra "outside"
OIR - echter "outside"
147. TON - laka "step, to step" ARAB - rakla "a kick"
MAO - raka "go, spread abroad" ARAB - riġl, HEBR - regel "leg"
JAV, MAL - langkah "step, to step" BERB - elāg "leg"
SAM - la'a "to step" ENGL - leg
IE. * leq - LB. 834
148. MAO - riko "dirt, foulness" ARAB - riġs, riġz "dirt"
roke "excrement" riġi "mud, mire"
HOVA - roka "manure" (g for k)
149. MAL - kapak "axe, hatchet" GREEK - skeparnos, kopanon,
"hatchet"
LIT - skāplis "axe"
IE. * (s)qep/(s)qap LB.174
150. MAO - roki "husband" ARAB - raġul "man"
151. MAL - gedang, gedé "big" HEBR - gādōl "big" = UG - gdl
152. MAO - kāmura, kōmura "burn dry leaves" ARAB - ġamr II "to roast"
kamuri "cooking shed"
153. NGD - gana "vital power" LAT - gignere "to engender,
produce"
MAO - kano "seed, stock, descent" GREEK - gignomai "I am born,
arise"
konaki "to spring up, grow" ACCAD - ginū = NHG - kind "child"
kukune "be pregnant" IE. * ġen
154. MAO - keno(kengo) "night, underworld" ARAB - ġanna "to cover, be dark"
keneuri "intensely dark" ġunh "dark night"
kōnakonako "dimness of sight" GREEK - gnōfos "darkness"
155. MAO - konana "slanting" ARAB - ġanaha "to be slanting"
156. MAO - kona "corner, nook, interior,
angle" = konaki GREEK - gonia "angle" (FELL)
ARAB - ġanan "interior"
157. JAV - leket "to stick, glue on" ARAB - laġina "to stick, adhere"
MAL - kekat "to stick" LB. 896
158. MAO - korotū "skull" ENGL - skull, ACCAD - gulgullu

159. MAO - kurakura "excrement"
 ARMEN - kork "dirt, mud"
 ARAB - ġarīn "mud, mire"
 IE. g^wor - LB. 294
160. MAO - kura "red, glowing"
 HAW - 'ula "red, purple"
 LET - zveruot "to glow, gleam"
 OI - jvala "light, flame"
 IE. * g^wer - LB. 296
161. MAO - kui "woman"
 MANGAR - kui "mother"
 GREEK - gynē "woman"
 ENGL - queen (wife of king)
 IE. * g^wenā LB. 292
162. MAO - kūrakuraku "annoyance"
 NHG - qualen "bother, torment"
 OLD SLAV - želja "grief, sorrow"
 IE. * gwel - LB. 304
163. MAO - kuru "to throw, pelt"
 MANGAR - kuru "to bruise in striking"
 LAT - verū "spear, pike, spit"
 OIR- biur "spear, spit"
 IE. * g^weru
164. MAL - garis, guris, gores, garuk
 "to scratch"
 MAO - kari, kerī "to dig up, scratch
 out"
 (EG - karas "to dig")
 ARAB - ħarāṣa "to scratch"
 LIT - žer̃ti "to scratch, scrape"
 IE. * g^her - LB.205
165. MAL - gemuk "fat"
 gemal "a handfull"
 MAO - kamunga "a handful"
 GREEK - gemō "I am full"
 RUSS - žmēna "a handfull"
 ACCAD - gemru "full"
 IE. * gem
166. TAG - kalot "denuded, uncovered"
 LAT - calvus "bald, bare"
 PERS - kal "bald"
 IE. * qalewo
167. MAO - kūwao "wild"
 ARAB - ħūṣī "wild"
 IE. * g^hwer - "wild animal"
168. MAO - kara "scent, smell, flavor"
 kurikuri "fusty, ill smelling"
 OI - ghrāti "he smells"
 ARAB - ħarwa "bad smell"
 IE. * ghrē - LB.237
 MAL - garagara "sensation"
169. MAO - kunāwhea "to gnaw"
 whaka-kunāwheke "to nag, fret,
 gnaw"
 GREEK - khnauō "I scrape"
 ENGL - knaw
 IE. * ghen LB. 210

170. MAO - kore "want, absence, no, not"
korakora "anything small"
- MAL - gering "ill, sick"
171. MAL - kenal "to know"
(IE. G before N instead of K)
172. MAL - ganas "cruel, wild"
MAO - kana "stare wildly"
173. MAO - kanekane "nose"
174. MAL - kelar "a notch, incision"
175. MAO - kamo "eyelash, eyelid"
176. MAO - rika "to cower, crouch"
TON - lilika "afraid, terrified"
177. MARQ - naku "to pinch with the nails"
MAO - naku "to scratch, dig"
178. MANG - rokoia "overtaken"
MAO - roko "be reached, overtaken"
179. MAO - kono "to bend, curve"
180. MAO - kanehe "desire, affection"
MAL - kenang "desire"
181. MAO - kura "darling, treasure"
182. MAO - kuru "weary"
kurutai "weakness"
183. MAO - kapu "sole of the foot"
184. MAO - kūpapa "remain silent"
- GREEK - khre "it lacks"
IR - gerr "small"
- OI - hrasva "small, short"
IE. * gher
- NHG - kennen "to know"
TOKH - knā "to know"
IE. * gen
- ARAB - hanīq "enraged, infuriated"
- ARAB - hanna "to snuffle"
- LIT - skēlti "to split, cleave"
LAT - cūter "knife"
HEBR - qāla^c "to chip"
IE. (s)qel - LB. 173,506
- ARAB - hamā i "to protect, shelter"
- ENGL - low, OIS^c lāgr "low"
- OLD PRUSS - lise "it creeps"
IE. lēgh
- ARAB - nahata "to scratch, plane"
NHG - Nagel "nail"
IE. * onogh - "nail, toe, claw"
- ARAB - lahiqa "to reach, overtake"
- HEBR, ARAB - hanā u "to bend"
hanw "bending"
- ARAB - hanna "to desire"
- HEBR - hānān "to pity"
- ARAB - hīll, halīt "friend"
- ARAB - hari^c "weak, loose, slack"
- ARAB - huff "sole of the foot"
NHG - Huf = ENGL - hoof
IE. * kapho
- ARAB - hafata "grow silent"

185. POLYNES - ika "fish"
MAL - ikan "fish" = EG (FELL)
GREEK - ikhthys "fish"
186. MAL - kemih "urine"
NHG - Harn "urine"
HIT - kamars "to urinate"
IE. * kormno
187. MAO - karu "to look at, eye"
ATIU - karo "to look at"
TCHECK - zřiti "to see"
IE. * ġher
188. MAL - kerinan "to oversleep"
MAO - kai-karu "to sleep"
GREEK - karos "deep sleep"
ARAB - kariya "to sleep"
IE. * qer-m LB.265
189. MAO - karera "light green"
kākāriki "green"
OI - harita "yellow, green"
GREEK - kholos "bile"
LAT - holus "greens, vegetable"
IE. * ġhel
190. MAO - karukaru "blood, clot"
LAT - cruor "thick blood"
OI - kravyam "blood"
IE. * qreu
191. MAO - korū, kōrūrū "to shake"
kōrori "to stir round"
kōrurerure "to shake, stir round"
kakare "agitated, stirred"
kora "cooked green"
GREEK - kerannymi "I stir up, mix"
OI - śrāyati "he cooks"
ENGL - rear
IE. * kera
192. MAL - gerombol "to crowd together"
MAO - karawhiu "to assemble, levy an army"
karawhiti "to assemble"
HEBR - āgar "to assemble"
GREEK - ageirō "I assemble"
IE. * ger LB.121
193. MANGAR - karu "dirt, mud"
MAO - kirikiria "soiled"
PERS - kari "dirt"
OHG - horo "dirt"
IE. * qer
194. MANGAR - kopi "to shut tight"
MAO - kopi, kopiti "shut, closed"
kopani "shut up, close up"
ARAB - qafala "to shut, bolt, bar"
HEBR - qāfas "to shut, stop"
195. MAL - raga "basket"
me-raga "twisted"
ARAB - ma-rġūna "basket"
HEBR - ārag "to twist, weave"
196. MAL - me-ragam "to color"
me-ragi "to color stuff"
OI - rāga "coloring"
GREEK - regma "colored stuff"
IE. * reg

197. MAO - ariki, HAW - ali'i "leader, chief" GREEK - arkhō "I rule"
 MAO - oroko "for the first time" arkhomai "I begin"
198. MAO - rākau "a tree, stick, spar, mast" NHG - Rahe "yard"
 TON - akau "a tree, plant" LIT - réklēs "poles, scaffold"
 IE. * req
199. MAO - kōrino "twist, hank, curl" LAT - crīnēs "hair, tress"
200. MAO - kumikumi "beard" GREEK - komē "hair, mane"
 TON - kumukumu "beard" LAT - comae "hair"
 JAV, MAL - kumis "beard"
 TAG - gumi "beard"
201. MAO - paki "clothing, kilt, apron" GREEK - pekos "fleece, wool"
 MAL - pakaian "clothing" ANGLOSAX - feht "fleece"
 MACASS - pake "to dress" IE. * pek - LB. 113
202. MAO - pākau "wing" OI - paksa "wing"
 (MAL - paksi "bird from OI") SWISS GERMAN - fecke "wing"
 MAO - peke "upper part of arm" IE. * pog/poks
203. MAO - pakaka "whale, seal" GREEK - fōkē "seal"
 ARAB - fuqam "seal"
204. MAO - kāpia "kauri gum, resin" HEBR - kofer "resin, pitch"
205. MAO - ika "victim" HIT - ek "to die, be killed"
206. MAO - kōrea "(index) finger" OI - khura "hoof, toe"
 koraiti "little finger (or toe)" (in different languages
 kōmui (*kor+nui) thumb, great toe" finger and toe have the
 same denomination)
207. MAL - kapak "wing" ARAB - hafāqa "to flutter,
 MAO - kapakapa "wing" palpitate"
 kopa "to fly", kupa "to soar" (ACCAD - kappu "wing" from
 kapapa "to flutter, palpitate" *kanpu)
 MANG - kapakapa "to flutter"
208. MAL - guri, TB - guriguri "pot of clay" ARAB - ḡarra "pot of clay"
 TAG - galong "jug" ḡarrār "potter"

209. MAO - k̄arahe "calabash" HEBR - qallahat "vessel"
 GREEK - kylix "cup, calyx"
 IE. * qel/qol - LB.163
210. MAL - logam "metal" (*ghlegh) GREEK - khalkos "copper, bronze"
 RUSS - želězo "iron"
 IE. * ghel (e) gh
211. MAL - kebun "garden"
 (B for P) GREEK - kêpos, kâpos "garden"
 LAT - campus "field", NHG - Pufe
 IE. * kâp/kap
212. NGD - kali "pit" GREEK - skallō "I dig, scrape"
 JAV - kali "river-bed" IE. * (S)qel
 TON - keli "pit" (See No. 164, too)
213. MAL - gawal "to fail, impropriety" ARAB - ġawāya "error, sin"
 Semitic sometimes has an interchange of k and ġ, thus also:
214. MAL - ke-bakaran "fire" HEBR - bā'ar "to burn"
215. MAL - lekum "throat" HEBR - loa' "throat" LB.356
216. MAO - raki "green leaves" HEBR - ra'anān "fresh, growing green"
- As Semitic s stands for IE. sq, sk, we may compare:
217. MAO - kono, kōnae "small basket" ARAB - sanna "basket"
218. MAO - konakona "to smell, savour" ARAB - sinna "odor of armpit"
219. MAO - kōnaenae "crooked" ARAB - sinnāra "hook"
220. MAO - kapa "rank, row" ARAB - saf "rank, row, class"
221. MAO - kena "a dried kahika tree" ARAB - sāmūn "dried, arid"
- MAL - kelom "a shoe" ARAB - sarma "a shoe"

Chapter IV

Malayo-Polynesian NG = Semitic ʿ

This sound vanished in Accadic and in Indo-European, except in Hittite, where it is represented by ḫ. In Hawaiian it is written N, in Samoan, Tongan, Mangarevan and Paumotan G, in Tahitian it is wanting.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 222. MAO - ngaruru "dense brushwood"
ngarehe "forest" | HIT - ḫahḫal "bush, underwood" |
| 223. MAO - ngāruru "surfeited" | LAT - alere "to nourish" |
| HAW - nelu "fat, full"
nolo "filled, full, crowded"
nali "to gnaw, nibble" | ARAB - ʿalūfa "fattened"
ʿalafa i "to nourish"
IE. * ʿal - LB.315 |
| 224. MAO - ngotungotu "firebrand" | HEBR - ʿātam hi "the burnt"
HIT - ḫandāiṣ "heat"
AVEST - ātarə "fire"
IE. * ʿat - LB.319 |
| 225. MAL - ngelu "headache" | ARAB - ʿalla "to be ill" |
| HAW - nole "sickly"
nalulu "have the headache" | |
| MAO - ngaruru "affected with headache"
ngori "weak" | |
| 226. MAO - ngana "be eagerly intent" | ARAB - ʿanā "be eagerly intent,
exert o.s." |
| HAW - nana "to view intently,
examine carefully" | HIT - ḫanḫaniyāi- "to observe"
LB.329 |
| 227. MAO - ngata "dry" | HIT - ḫat- "to dry up" |
| 228. MAL - ngek, ngikngik "sickly" | HIT - ḫenkan "epidemic, death" |
| MAO - ngongo "sick person, invalid"
kongenge "sick, exhausted"
ngenge "weary, tired" | (also ḫinkan) |
| 229. MAO - ngarīngarīā "shame, annoying" | ARAB - ʿarra "be a shame, bring
shame" |
| 230. MAO - ngoto "head, brains" | HIT - ḫanti = LAT - ante "ahead" |
| MARQ - nuta "the head" | HEBR - ʿatīd "the future" |
| 231. MAO - ngana "obstinate, persistent" | ARAB - ʿanada "to be obstinate" |

232. MAO - ngaro "hidden"
HAW - naol "concealed, lost, vanished"
233. MAO - ngaro "be certain"
234. MAO - ngaki "to hurry unnecessarily"
235. HAW - nalo "a stinging fly"
MAO - ngaro "fly"
ngārara "insect"
236. MAO - ngāruru "dislike, refuse"
237. MAO - whaka-ngari "tease, annoy"
238. MAO - ngawaki "bend the knees"
ARAB - ʿawīḡa "bend, crook"
LET - vikt "bend"
LB. 760
239. MAO - rāngai "flock, herd, company"
ARAB - rāʿīya "herd"
HEBR - roʿeh "shepherd"
240. MAL - langu "singled, scorched"
MAO - rangi "scorch, roast, dry, vex"
ARAB - laʿlaʿa II "shine, beam, languish by thirst"
241. MAO - ngatu "crushed, mashed"
ngota "fragment, particle"
ARAB - ʿatība "perish, II crush"
242. MAO - whaka-ngungu "fend, defend"
ARAB - ʿāqa u "fend, hinder"
243. MAO - ngata, tangata "man"
HEBR - ʿatūd "buck"
244. MAO - ngeti "sand-louse"
ngutara "grub"
ARAB - ʿutt "moth"
HEBR - ʿāš "moth"
MAL - ngengat "moth"
245. MAO - ngutungutuahi "delirium"
ARAB - ʿuth "idiocy"
246. MAO - whaka-ngutungutu "to scold"
HAW - nuku "scolding, raving"
ARAB - ʿataba "to scold"
247. MAO - ngākau "vitals, viscera, heart"
ARAB - ʿaqr "middle, main part"
TON - gakau, HAW - na au "intestines"
248. MAO - ngāraru "take counsel, deliberate"
ARAB - ʿāla u II "to decide"

249. MAO - ngawī "to go"
ngawari "quick"

HIT - hūya "to hurry"

Polynesian NG also corresponds to IE. NG:

250. MAO - ngārahu "coal, charcoal, ashes"
pungarehu "ashes"

OI - angāra "coal"
OLD PRUSS - anglis "coal"

251. MAO - āngi "fragrant smell"

OLD NORTH - angi "smell, odor"

MAL - angit "smelling of burning"

IE. * ang^hen

252. MAO - āngi "to approach stealthily,
stalk"

GREEK - ankhi "near"
NHG - eng "narrow"
IE. * ang^h

253. MAO - angamate "back, reverse side"

GREEK - amfēn "neck"
GOTH - hals-agga "neck"
IE. * ang^h

254. MAO - ngeangea "kind of eel"
ngunu "worm"
ngoi, ngoki, ngaweki "to creep"

LAT - anguilla "eel"
LAT - anguis "snake"

Chapter V

Polynesian T (Hawaiian K) = Any Indo-European and Semitic dental. IE. D or DH = Malayan D, sometimes T by assimilation.

255. SAM - taki "to lead" GREEK - tāgos "leader"
- MAO - whaka-taka "director, chief"
tākupu "chief"
takitū "formation for attack" tagē "formation for attack"
ACCAD - taqānu "to arrange"
IE. * tag - LB.185
256. MAO - taru "herbage, grass" ARAB - tarra "to grow, sprout"
toroihi "sprout, bud" tari "fresh, new, soft"
toroikiki "sprout" GREEK - terēn "soft, tender"
torouka "green" IE. * ter - LB. 443
- MAL - taru "shoot", TAG - talok "shoot"
257. MAO - tari "to carry, to bring" GREEK - tlēnai "to carry"
tora = SAM - tola "erection of LAT - tollere "to raise up"
the penis" HEBR - nā-tal "to raise up"
IE. * tel - LB. 445
258. MAL - domas "servant" GREEK - dmōs "servant"
- MAO - tāmi "to press down, suppress" LAT - domāre "to tame"
tāmoe "to overpower, repress" PERS - dām "tame"
tūmau "servant, slave, cook" IE. * doma
259. MAO - tukituki "to demolish, knock to pieces" MIR - tūag "adze"
- tuaki "to beat, throb" LET - tukstēt "to knock"
- TB - tuktuk "to knock" NHG - Stock "stick, stock"
- MAO - tua "to fell" IE. * (s)teug/q-LB.447
260. JAV - telu, TB - tolu "three" SEMITIC - tālit "three"
- SAM - tolu = MAO - toru "three" IE * trei = ENGL "three"
(IE never has *tl, but tr)
261. MAL - kotak "room, cellar" AVEST - kata "room, cellar"
(DRAWID - kuti "hut") ARAB - qaṭana "to dwell"
(FINN - kota "house") IE. * qet/qot-LB.441
262. JAV - turu "to sleep" LAT - dormire "to sleep"
- TG - tulog "to sleep" OI - drāti "he sleeps"
- NGD - tiro "to sleep" IE. * drē
- MAO - turamoe "be sleepy" (Not T, but D by assimilation)

263. MAO - take "root, stump, post"
takitaki "a fence"
takotako "upright" NORWEG - stagle "stake, pale"
ARAM - tqn "to stand upright"
IE * staq - LB.456
264. MAO - toka "to overflow"
takawai "humid, moist" LAT - stagnum "pool, over-
flowing water"
ARAB - tagga "to flow abundantly"
IE * stag - LB.493
265. MAO - taratara "to scatter about"
tere "be spread about"
tiri "to scatter" LAT - sternere "to strew"
tūrara "to spread out" OI - starati "he scatters"
ARAB - na-tara "to scatter"
IE * ster - LB.489
266. MAO - tare "to hang"
tārawa "hanging upon a line"
tarewa "hanging" ON - tolla "be hanging loose"
ARAB - dalā II "to hang"
IE * del - LB.383
- 267 MAO - taruna "to delay, linger"
tārewa "drooping, trailing" LIT - deṣti "to delay,
hesitate"
ARAB - dalafa "to proceed slowly"
TON - tatari "to wait, delay"
SAM - tali "to wait for" IE * del - LB.383
HAW - kali "to stay, tarry"
268. MAL - tapa "flat of the hand" IE * tempos "span"
JAV - tepa "flat of the hand" HEBR - tofaḥ, tefah "span
of the hand"
TB - topap "hands breath" LB. 446
MAL - tempap "hands breath"
269. MAO - tara "quick, active"
tarawhai "to hasten"
tere "to move quickly"
tarapeke "to spring, jump
leap" OI - drāti "he hurries"
GREEK - apo-didraskō "I run
away"
HEBR - derek "way, street"
IE * der - LB.384
270. MAO - torotika "stiff, straight"
torokaka "stiff and
straight" GREEK - stereos "stiff, rigid"
NHG - starr "rigid, stiff"
ARAB - talaga "to stiffen"
IE * ster - LB.494
271. MAO - tara "courageous"
tarakaka "fierce"
tāreka "eager, vigorous"
torokaha "strong" ENGL - to dare
HIT - tarḥ "be mighty"
ARAB - darʿ "power"
IE * dhereʿ -s- LB.1012

72. SAM - tala "a thorn"
- MAO - tara "point, spike, peak"
 tarakina "bristle, spine"
 taramutu "spine"
 tāreke "small edge tool"
 tārerarera "dart, short spear"
73. MAO - taraiho "heart of a tree"
 tarauho "heart of a tree"
 (uho heart of a tree)
74. MAO - katea "scattered, separated"
- MAL - kedang "stretched out"
75. MAO - kati "to bite"
 kakati "to bite, eat, gnaw"
 katamu "to eat"
- HAW - 'aki "to bite"
76. MAO - ota "to eat raw"
 "unripe, uncooked"
- SAM - ota "uncooked, raw"
77. MAO - pata "to fall, drip"
- RAROTONG - topata "to fall as rain
 or dew"
- FORMOSA - pattapa "to fall"
78. MAL - tempat "spot"
79. MAL - katang "basket"
- TON - kato "basket, sack"
- MAO - kete "basket, made of strips
 of flax"
80. MAO - atiti "to turn aside, wander"
 ko-titi "to move aside"
 titi "to go astray"
 ātiu "to wander, soar"
- OIR - delg "needle, thorn"
- NHG - Dolch "daggar"
- ARAB - dalq "peak, point"
- OI - dharā "edge, blade"
- OHG - tart "a spit"
 IE.dher/dhelg - LB. 479
- GREEK - dory "tree, wood"
- ENGL - tree
- ARAM - ederā^c "tree"
 IE * deru - LB. 484
- ENGL - shatter, scatter
- LAT - scindere "to split"
- ARAB - sada^a "to split, divide"
 IE * (s)qed - LB.512
- OI - khadati "he bites, chews"
- ARAB - kadama "to bite"
 IE * q(h)ad - LB. 156
- LAT - edere = ENGL - eat =
 NHG - essen
- ANGLO SAX - attan "make graze"
 IE * ed-
- ARAB - idām "vegetables"
- GREEK - pi-ptō "I fall"
- OI - patati "he falls, flies"
- ARAB - ha-fata "to collapse"
 IE * pet - LB.731
- GREEK - topos "spot"
- ACCAD - kitû/qitû "flax, linen"(SUM)
- RUSS - kotý "fish-fence"
- IE * qat - "to twist" LB.442
- ARAB - atā i "come, go"
- HEBR - ātāh "to come"
- OI - atiti "he goes, wanders"

281. MAL - pintu, TAG - pinto "door" HEBR - pot "door"
- MAO - puta "opening, hole" pātah "to open"
- āputa "open space, gap, interval" LAT - patērē "to be open"
- TAH - puta "aperture, hole" IE * pet-LB.458, 417
282. MAO - pātū "a screen, wall" ACCAD - patānu "to reinforce"
- pātūtū "shelter" LAT - pater = father
- TAH - patu "stone wall"
283. MAO - ngatoro "feeling weak and ill" HEBR - *ātaf "become weak, fainting"
- (from an older, shorter root)
284. MAO - tōkai "to copulate" OI - tākam "descendants"
- MAL - tukang "man" IE * tauq- "beside"
- teq- "to beget"
285. MAO - uta "land" HIT - utne "land"
- otiki "mainland"
- MAL - utan "forest"
286. MAL - enti "to cease" ENGL - end = NHG - Ende
- MAO - oti "finished" OI - anta "end"
- whakaoī "to finish"
287. MAO - kōtore "lower end" HIT - kattara "lower"
- katan "under"
- GREEK - kātā "down"
288. MAO - kōtore "younger brother" HEBR - qāṭon "small"
- MAL - katik "small, dwarf"
- katai "very small" ARAB - qatquta "young girl"
- LAT - catulus "young animal"
- LB.440
289. MAO - rite "custom, habit, practice" LAT - ritus "custom, habit"
- TB - retta "in order" OI - rtam "religious custom, divine law"
290. MAO - reti "canoe" LAT - ratis = "raft, ship"
291. MAO - toro "forage" HEBR - teref "food, meal"
- SAM - tari "to take food, eat" GREEK - terpomai "I eat, enjoy myself"
- IE * terp -LB.451

192. MAO - tari "to urge, incite, stir up"
tiritiri "disturb, toss about"
ENGL - stir = NHG - stören
LAT - turbāre "to stir"
ARAB - tāra u "to whirl"
IE * stur, twer, tur - LB.492
193. MAO - tero, tore "anus"
kōtore "anus, buttocks"
LAT - forīre "to shit"
ARAB - darq "dung"
IE * dher - LB. 473
194. TAG - tikin "a stick"
MAL - tekan "stick, support"
togkat "a walking stick"
ENGL - stick, NHG - Stock,
Stecken
LET - stēga "long pole"
IE * (s)teg-
- MAO - toko "pole, rod, stilt"
tokotoko "a staff, stick"
195. MAO - tokorūmi "thumb, great toe"
tokoroa "forefinger"
tekau "20" (fingers + toes)
GREEK - daktylos "finger, toe"
IE * dekm "10" (the fingers)
(ENGL - toe from IE * deik-)
196. MAO - kurutete "stunted"
kurutote "stunted"
kurutoitoi "stunted"
(Shorter root: MAL, JAV - kurang "want, lack")
LIT - skurdaũ "I become stunted"
OI - krdhũ "stunted"
IE * sqerdh-
197. MAO - tongi "to peck, nibble"
MANGAR - togi "to taste"
HEBR - tā'am "to taste, feel"
ARAB - tā'ama "to taste, eat"
IE * tong- LB.369
198. TB - tobu, JAV - tebu "sugar-cane"
ARAB - tibn, HEBR - teben,
ACCAD - tibnu "straw"
LET - stuobrs "straw, stalk"
IE * steb- LB. 423
199. MAO - kotā "open, crack, gape"
kotaratara "pudenda muliebria"
MAL - kedah "gaped" (K for G)
ENGL - gate
ARAB - hadata IV "cacāre"
IE * ghed-
200. MAO - tā "to lay, allay"
tāeki "to lie"
tete "to stand fixed in the ground"
OI - dadhāmi "I set, put"
GREEK - tithēmi "I lay, put"
HIT - dakkešzi "he puts, makes"
ENGL - do = NHG - tun
IE * dhē- "to lay, set, put, do"
201. MAL - getah "gum"
OI - jatu "gum, lack"
OLD DAN - kvade "sap of birch"
LAT - bitūmen "earth-pitch,
earth-resin"
IE * g^wet- LB. 300

302. MAO - mate "dead"
 JAV - mati, TB - mate "dead"
 MAL - mati "to die"
 HEBR - mat "dead"
 ARAB - maut "death"
 ACCAD - mātu "to die"
303. MAO - taki "to go to meet"
 tuku "to receive, entertain"
 GREEK - dekomai "I receive"
 ARAB - da^{ca} "to invite"
 IE * dek- LB.364
304. MAO - matire "rod, wand"
 matira "fishing rod"
 HEBR - matteh "stick, staff"
 CELTIC - matara "lance, spear"
305. MAO - mātika "to carry on a litter"
 ARAB - mata^{ca} "to carry away"
306. MAO - mātua "first, important"
 mātarāe "important person"
 mataho "outstanding, prominent"
 ARAB - matn "main point, essential"
 LAT - māturus "timely"
- FORMOSA - matas "to do first"
307. MAO - meto "putrid"
 ARAB - madir "putrid, rotten"
308. MAO - mātia "to rest, cease"
 whaka-mātua "to rest, pause"
 moteko "sitting idly"
 ARAB - maṭala III "to linger, delay"
309. MAO - māturu "to trickle in drops"
 HAW - makulu "to drop, as water"
 HEBR - mātar = ARAB - matara "to rain"
 MAO - matamata "a source"
310. MAO - matatoua "moistened"
 matawaia "filled with tears"
 LAT - madere "be wet, to drip"
311. MAO - matu "fat"
 matukupenga "fat of intestines"
 OI - mēdya "fat"
 NHG - māsten "to fatten"
 SAM - matoutou "thick"
 IE * mad-
312. MAO - matawhaia "to strike or meet
 by chance"
 ENGL - meet
 OIS^{le} mōt "meeting"
 ARMEN - matčim "I approach"
313. TAG, TB - tulak "to push away"
 TON - tulaki "to push"
 SLAV - *telkti "to beat"
 ARAB - ṭalāq "divorce"
 IE * teleq LB.449
314. MAO - matawaka "tribe, clan, race"
 matamatahuānga "distant relative"
 ARAB - mātta "connection by relationship"
 HEBR - moda^c "relative"

315. TAG - katok "to knock"
 JAV - ketog "to beat out"
 TAG - kitig "pulsation"
316. TAG - takob "lid"
 MAO - teki "outer fence"
 takitaki "screen"
317. MAO - tumahu "healed, convalescent"
318. MAO - timore "bare, clipped, shorn"
 (not from more "bare")
319. MAO - takā "thread, cord"
 takeke "net"
 takapau "floor mat"
 takiaho "cord"
- MAL - tikar "mat"
320. MAO - tami "completed"
 tomo "be filled"
- HAW - kokomo "to fill full"
321. MAO - tameme "to desire"
 tatau "to love"
- MAL - tamak "covetous"
322. MAO - tuke "elbow, angle, bend"
- MANGAR - tuke "elbow, heel"
- MAO - kōtuke "bent"
323. MAO - takoto "to lie down"
- TAH - taoto "to lie down"
324. TB - tonun "to weave"
- JAV, MAL - tenun "to weave"
- GALL - catu "battle"
- ARAB - qatala "to kill"
- ACCAD - qātū "wood-cutter"
 IE * qat- LB.419
- LAT - tegere = NHG - decken "to cover, protect"
- HIT - taggaliyant "fenced"
 IE * (s)teg-
- ARAB - damila "to heal, scar"
- GREEK - temnō "I cut"
 LAT - tondere "to shear"
 UG - utm "pieces"
 IE * tem-
- LAT - texere "to twist, weave"
 ARAB - tikka "band, cord"
 IE * tek-
- HEBR - tām = ARAB - tām "whole, complete"
- ARAB - tamiḥā "to desire, wish"
 tamiḥa "to desire, long for"
 ma-tma^c "hope"
- RUSS - duga = SERB - duga "bow"
- HEBR - tākāh pu "to lie down"
- OI - tantu "thread, snare"
 tantra "part of loom"
 IE * ten-

325. MAO - teka "false, lying"
whaka-teke "deal deceitfully" ARAB - daḡala "to deceive"
326. MAO - takamiri "to keep near"
takahoa "companion, make friend"
takatāpui "intimate companion" ACCAD - taḥū "to approach"
327. MAO - takiwā "district, space"
(wā "space") ACCAD - taḥūmu "district,
frontier"
328. MAO - tarawaha "opening, entrance"
(waha "mouth, entrance") ENGL - door = GREEK - thyra,
OI - dvāra "door"
IE * dhwer-
329. MAO - taka "to roll, revolve"
po-taka "round" ARAB - dahraḡa "to roll"
LB.408
- MANGAR - takaiti "to roll, bound"
- MAL - takal "a pulley" from GREEK trokhilia "pulley"
330. MAL - daki "to climb" ACCAD - daku, deku "to raise, lift"
- MAO - tike "high, lofty"
whaka-teki "to suspend"
takawe "hang suspended"
tokotū "mast, rise up"
tikoke "high up in heavens" ARAB - daqal "mast"
331. TAG - lantak "a whip" HEBR - lāṭas "to hammer"
- MAL - lanta "to drive in" ARAB - laṭasa "to beat"
- NGD - lantak "nailed" laṭama "to beat"
332. MAO - tāki, tātaki "to take"
tiki "to fetch" ENGL - take from IE * dēg-
- MAL, NGD - tangkap "to seize" or
LAT - tangere "to touch"
- MAO - takamori "to fondle, caress"
(mori "fondle, caress") GREEK - tetagōn "seizing"
IE * tag-
333. MAL - takut, TAG - takot "be anxious" ARAB - taqā i "to fear"
- MAO - takuate "be anxious"
takawhita "anxious, eager"
tikumu "timid, hesitating"
tokopā "anxiety"

334. MAO - takaroro "to be heavy"
 ARAB - taqula "to be heavy"
 HEBR - šāqal "to weigh"
 UG - tql (unity of weight)
335. MAO - takunui "wide"
 takunui "large"
 takiraha "wide, flat, extended,
 open space"
 ARAB - daqqa "to make flat, plain"
 HIT - takeatniya "to make plain"
336. MAO - teko "isolated"
 takō "lose"
 tokorau "to separate, divorce"
 takaonge "be in want"
 takahore "widow(er), naked"
 ARAB - takila "be bereft of a child"
 HEBR - šakol "be bereft of a child"
337. TAG - ito, -HOVA - itu "this"
 MAL - itu "that"
 ENGL - it, LAT - id "that"(n)
 OI - idam(n) "this"
338. MAO - takariri "indignant, angry"
 SAM - ta^calili "resounding, sonorous"
 ARAB - dahl "hatred, grudge"
339. MAO - takahi "trample, stamp, tread, sole"
 ARAB - takka "trample"
340. MAO - taku "slow"
 takaware "to delay, be slow"
 whaka-takohe "delay, be slow"
 ARAB - dağga "to go slowly"
341. MAO - takere "bottom, keel"
 TON - takele "the keel of a canoe"
 MARQ - take "bottom"
 ARAB - tuhl "grounds, dregs"
 HIT - tekan "earth"
 dagan "to the bottom"
342. MAO - toma "burial place"
 atamiro "mummy case"
 ARAB - ṭamara "to bury, hide in
 the ground"
 ACCAD - temēru "hide in the ground"
343. POLYNES - ata "form, shape, shadow"
 semblance, TAH - "a cloud"
 GREEK - atē "delusion, infatuation"
344. MAO - whaka-tene "to sing the
 solo part"
 TAG - tinig "a loud voice"
 HOVA - teni "word, speech"
 HEBR - tānāh "to sing, praise"
345. MAO - mātārere "forerunner,
 harbringer"
 (rere "to run")
 ARAB - maṭā u "to hurry"
 maṭiya "animal for
 riding"
346. MAO - tipa, tupa "to escape"
 ARAB - ṭafaša "to flee, escape"

347. MAO -apanihi "to go on one side" ARAB - daffa "side"
HIT - dapuša "sideways"
348. MAO - tāpapa "to lie flat, stoop"
tapotu "to reach the bottom"
tapore "to bend, sag, be depressed"
MAL - tepas, TB - topas "plattgedrückter Bambu"
349. MAO - tina "fixed, fast"
tonu "continually" ARAB - tāni "fix, resident"
LAT - tenēre "to hold fast"
350. MAO - ate "liver, heart" GREEK - ētor "heart, lungs"
TB - ate, TG - atai "liver" IE * ēter- "viscera"
351. MAO - arotau "inclined towards, favorable" ARAB - laṭafa "to be kind, gracious"
352. MAO - arotahi "large stone axe" ARAB - laṭasa "to beat"
laṭaša "to beat"
353. POLYNES - ato "thatch, enclose in a fence"
TAG - atip, MAL - atap "roof" NHG - Etter "fence"
ANGLO SAX - eodor "fence, hedge"
IE * edh-
354. MAO - ngita "fast, firm, secure"
whaka-ngita "make fast" HEBR - ʿūd "make fast"
he-ʿīd "make fast"
355. MAO - tūpuhi "thin, lean"
tipiwai "lean" HIT - tepu "little, mean"
ARAB - tafih "mean, worthless"
356. MAO - teka "a dart" GREEK - toxon "arrow, bow"
PAUMOT - teka "an arrow"
TAH - tea "an arrow"
357. MAO - taka "heap, company, herd" ARAB - taqm "row, number"
358. MAO - tānumi "to fold double"
(numi "bend, fold") ARAB - tana i "fold double"
HIT - dān "second"
359. MAO - tārarō "adorned, ornamental" ARAB - talā i "to paint, spread"

360. MAO - tārāuma "chest, thorax"
(uma "chest, bosom") ARAB - tarība "breast"
GREEK - sternon "breast"
361. MAO - tupu "to grow, increase"
tapuhi "to nurse" HEBR - taf "small children"
ARAB - tifl "baby"
362. JAV - tapa "footprints" ENGL - to step = NHG - stapfen
MAO - tapore "footprints"
taputapu "sole of the foot" OS - stopa "footprints"
IE * steb (h)/p-
363. MAO - tāparu "to join, add"
tāpiri "to join, add,
append" HEBR - tāfal "to add, affix"
tāfar "to sew to-
gether" ACCAD - tapalu "a pair"
364. MAO - tare "to send" GREEK - stellein "to send"
365. MAO - tarawau "to slander,
gossip, scandal" ARAB - talaba "to slander"
366. MAO - tareka "be attained,
accomplished" ARAB - drk IV "to reach,
catch up with"
367. MAO - turuki "to follow"
MAL - menurut "to follow" ARAB - talā "to follow"
368. TAG - tapa "to smoke" ARAB - tafi'a "to choke,
be extinguished"
MAO - tapoa "smother with smoke"
MAL - tapa "dried fish"
369. MAL - kadang-kedajan "related" GREEK - kēdemōn "related
by blood"
ACCAD - hatanu "related by
marriage"
IE * kād- LB.437
370. MAO - tetere "large, stout,
swollen" ARAB - daran "tumor, tuber"
371. MAO - tārake "bare, open country,
isolated" BULG - sterica "barren"
LAT - sterilis "barren,
sterile"
taratahi "isolated, alone" IE * ster-
372. MAO - tāparu "to eat voraciously" TOKH - tāp "he ate"
LAT - dapēs(pl.) "feast"
GREEK - dapsilēs "opulent"
IE * dāp-

373. MAO, HAW, etc. - tupu "spring,
issue, begin, grow" ARAB - ṭafāla "beginning"
- MAO - tapairu "first-born female" ṭafiqa "to begin"
- HIT - tāpiššar "beginning"
374. MAO - tapiki "to lay hold of" HEBR - tāfaš "to seize,
lay hold of, catch"
- TAH - tapii "to cling over"
375. MAL - tilikan "view" ARAB - ṭalla IV "to survey,
look down upon"
- MAO - tiro, titiro "to look,
survey, view"
- tari "to wait, expect" ṭalaba "to look for"
- whaka-tare "to look intently"
- SAM - tilotilo "to peep, spy"
376. TAG - tala "star" ENGL - star = NHG-Stern
- MAO - tira "rays, beams" GREEK - astron "star"
- HAW - kikila "to shine, glare" NHG - Strahl "beam"
- MAO - atarau "moon(light)" IE * ster-
- TB - torang, NGD - tarang "get clear"
377. MAO, TAH - tiri "to throw" ARAB - taraha "to throw,
fling"
378. MAO - mote "to suck" ALBAN - ment "I suckle"
- HAW - mokimoki "to suck" OHG - manzon "udder, teat"
- IE * mend-
379. MAO - manatu "sad, homesick,
anxious" OI - manda "ill, weak, lazy"
380. MAO - tapī "earth oven, to cook" OI - tapati "it burns"
- topī "small earth oven" LAT - tepidus "warm"
- tōpā "to cook in an earth
oven" RUSS - topitj "to heat"
- IE * tep-
381. MAO - toroi "hill" ARAB - tall = HEBR - tēl
"hill"
- tārawa "ridge" OI - sthala "elevation"

382. MAO - tārahu "native oven"
whaka-tārehe "to dry up,
shrivel up" AVEST - taršu "dry"
LAT - torrēre = NHG -
dörren "to dry"
IE * ters-
383. JAV - terus "to penetrate" OI - tarayati "he crosses"
MAO - tāroi "to traverse"
tirara "wide apart" OI - tiras "away, apart"
LAT - trans "on the other
side"
384. MAO - kurutangi "stone beater" GREEK - kroteō "I beat"
ACCAD - huṭāru "stick, rod"
HEBR - hoṭer
IE * qret- LB.262
385. MAO - ma-katea "anxiety,
apprehension" GREEK - kēdos "sorrow"
HEBR - qādar "be in sorrow"
IE * kād- LB.189
386. MAO - neti, niti, neneti "toy
dart" ARMEN - net "arrow"
HAW - neki "a bulrush" HIT - nata "arrow, reed"
387. POLYNES - katoa "all, every" OI - śa-śvant "every, con-
tinuous"
GREEK - pant (*qwant-)
"all, whole"
388. MAO - mata "edge, point"
mataahi "spit" ACCAD - meṭṭu "spit"
HEBR - maṭṭeh "stick"
389. MAL - gedé, gedang "big" HEBR - gādōl "big, tall"
390. MAO - tārere "to flow copiously"
teretere "to flow, run, be
liquid"
torena "to overflow" ARAB - darra "to flow cop-
iously, stream"
391. MAO - tara "side wall"
tarawāhi "side or bank" ARAB - darf "side, flank,
wing"
392. MAO - tipu "swelling, lump"
tāpoa "abscess" ARAB - ṭafaha "to overflow,
overflow"
393. MAO - tipi "to dress the surface
of timber" ARAB - ṭāfin "superficial"
ARAB - ṭafā u "to swim on
the surface"
394. MAO - tupana "to spring, recoil" ARAB - ṭafara "to spring,
jump"

395. MAO - tipā, tūpā "dried up" HIT - tepšū "dry"
396. MAL - didik "to educate " LAT - docēre "to teach"
GREEK - didaskō "I teach"
IE * dek- LB.364
397. MAO - atirere, aturere "a sea-
fish" LAT - attilus "a big fish
in the Po"
LET - āte "turbot"
GREEK - etelis
398. MAL - katai, katic "dwarf, small" HEBR - qātān "small"
IE * qat- LB.440
399. MAO - rata "sharp, cutting" ARAB - lahḍām "sharp, pointed"
400. MAO - pātōtō "to beat, dash" HEBR - paṭṭīs "hammer"
- POLYNES - patu "to strike, beat,
thrash"
401. MAO - pātotoi "chapped, crashed" ARAB - fatta "to crumble"
HEBR - peter "spitting"
LB.953

Indo-European W = Semitic B (in the interior of roots W) = Maori W, but H before O or U, Hawaiian W or H, other Polynesian languages V, Javan W, Malay B or W, Hova V, Samoan F before I, O, U.

- | | | |
|------|---------------------------------------|--|
| 402. | JAV - wunku "be crooked" | OI - vakra "crooked, bent" |
| | TB - bukku "be crooked" | ANGLO SAX - wōh "crooked" |
| | MAL - bonko "hump" | LAT - (con)vexus "crooked" |
| | HOVA - vukua "hump" | LIT - vingis "crookedness,
bow" |
| | MAL - benko "be crooked" | NHG - Winkel "angle, corner" |
| | MAO - wekoki "crooked, contorted" | IE * weq/wenk/weng- |
| 403. | MAL - wankang "junk" | OI - vahana, vahitra "ship,
vehicle" |
| | TAG - banka "ship" | |
| | MAO - waka "canoe" | ENGL - wagon = NHG - Wagen |
| | TON - vaka "ship" | LAT - vehī "to go by car, ship" |
| | HAW - wa'a "canoe" | HEBR - be'ir "draught-ox"
IE * weġh- LB.367 |
| 404. | JAV - wulu "fluff" | ENGL - wool = NHG-Wolle |
| | TAG - bulo "fluff" | LET - vilna "wool" |
| | MAL - bulu "fluff, wool" | LAT - vellus "fleece" |
| | TAG - imbulu "fluff" | OLD PRUSS - wilna "cloth" |
| | HOVA - vulu "hair, feather" | OI - vāla "(tail)hair" |
| | MAO - huru "hair, feather" | OIR - folt "hair" |
| | HAW - hulu "feather, quill,
cloth" | IE * wel- |
| | MAO - weru "garment" | (Fleece was worn as garment) |
| | SAM - fulu "hair, feather" | |

405. MAO - wera "burnt, hot"
werawera "warm, to sweat"
- SAM - vela "to be cooked, burn"
- HAW - wela "the heat"
- HOVA - uru "to burn"
- JAV - urub "to be burning"
- ENGL - NHG - warm
HIT - war "to burn"
- OS - variti "to cook"
- ARAB - warā "to kindle"
uwar "the heat"
- IE * wer- LB.767

(Interchanges of U and W are possible in many languages)

406. HAW - walo, uwalo "to call,
resound"
waloīna "to call"
- TON - valo "to call"
- MAO - wawaro "murmur"
- HIT - weriya "to call"
- LAT - verbum "word"
- ACCAD - ūrtu "command"
- IE * wer- LB.886
407. MAO - wari "watery"
ware "viscous, fluid,
spittle"
- HAW - wale "slime, mucus"
- TAH - vari "mud, filth"
- PAUMOT - vari "a marsh"
- OI - vāri "water"
- TOKH - war "water"
- ON - wari "water"
- ARAB - balla "moisten"
- IE * (a)wer- LB.739
408. MAO - warahoe "false"
whaka-wareware "to deceive"
- TAH - vare "to be deceived"
- MANG - varea "to be deceived"
- LIT - vilti "to deceive"
- MIR - fell "to cheat"
- ARAB - walasa "to deceive,
cheat"
- IE * wel- LB.768
409. MAO - rewa "to melt, float, be
liquid"
mo-rewa "afloat"
- rewai "to rain heavily"
- MARQ - eeva "to melt, dissolve"
- OI - sravat "river"
- ARAB - rawiya IV "to
water, irrigate"
- HEBR - rawāh "to water"
- IE * sreū- LB.753

410. JAV - wilet "to entangle" LAT - volvere "to turn,
roll"
- TAG - biling "to turn"
bilot "winding" OI - valati "he turns"
- MAL - belit "winding" RUSS - val = NHG - Welle
"billow"
- TB - baling "winded" ARMEN - gelum "I turn, wind"
- MAL, TB - balut "wrapped up" NHG - wälzen "to roll, wallow"
- MAO - whaka-wiri "to twist, wring" IE * wel- LB.86
wiri "to bore, twist"
411. MAO - warowaro "vigorous" (of growth) LAT - valēre "to be vig-
orous, strong, in good health"
- HOVA - veluna "to live" NHG - walten "to rule"
- HAW - ola "life" (Egypt - wr "magnate")
- MAO - ora "alive, safe, recover" IE * wal-
- NGD - ulih "to be able"
412. MAO - awa "river", au "current" IE * awe - in many names
awaawa "valley" of rivers
- MORIORI - awa "river, channel" LET - avuôts "source"
- MAO - awamate "riverbed left dry" ENGL - wa-ter, RUSS - voda
- HAW - awa "harbor" ARAB - wādin "riverbed"
- MAL - awan "cloud" LB.739
413. MAO - wero "to throw, pierce,
spear" IE * wer - with enlargements:
- SAM - velo "to dart" NHG - werfen "to throw"
- TAH - vero "to dart, throw a
spear" HEBR - yārāh "to throw"
- MAL - balang "to fling, hurl" (HEBR - y from w)
(Because of JAV - balang per- LB.770
haps borrowed from Greek -
belos "dart")

414. MAO - ware "careless"
areware "unheedful,
forgetful"
whaka-ware "confusion"
- SAM - vale "fool, idiot"
- HOVA - ka-vale "pretended fool"
415. MAO - whaka-aweawe "lover"
awata "to desire, grieve"
awhai "spouse" (WH for W)
- SAM - fia "to desire"
- HAW - hia "to desire"
416. MAO - rawa "goods, property"
rawaka "abundant,
sufficient"
- HAW - lawa "enough, sufficient"
- SAM - lawa "payment for catching
shark"
- TON - lava "to obtain, conquer"
417. MAO - kiwa, kikiwa "black, dark"
kiwikiwi "grey"
- TAH - ivaiva "dark"
418. TB - bisbison "tears"
- JAV - wewes "to ooze out"
- MAO - wai "water, liquid, oil"
419. MAL, TB - uap "vapor"
- JAV - uwab "vapor"
420. MAO - wara "to desire"
warawara "desire, crave"
- MIR - faill "carelessness"
- ARAB - balid "stupid, dull"
- (Egypt - wrd "to grow weary,
tire")
- IE * wel- LB.768
- LAT - avēre "to desire, wish"
- CORN - awell "desire"
- ARAB - hawiya "to love"
- wadda "to desire"
- IE * awē(i)- LB.720
- NHG - Lohn "wages"
- LAT - lucrum "gain, profit"
- GREEK - (apo)lauō "I enjoy"
- ARAB - rabiha "I win"
- IE * lāu- LB.817
- LAT - ob-scūrus "dark"
- OHG - scuwo "shadow"
- OI - skūmi "dusk"
- IE * (s)qeu- LB.511
- OI - vēṣati "it melts"
- OI - weisa "swamp"
- LAT - vīrus (R from S),
"slime, sap, liquid"
- IE * weis-
- LAT - vapor "vapor"
- LAT - velle "to be willing"
- OI - vara "to desire"
- HEBR - bārār "to choose"
- IE * wel- LB.806

421. TB - bitis "calf of the leg" NHG - Wade "calf of the leg"
 TAG - binti "calf of the leg" ARAB - baṭṭa "calf"
 IE * wat- LB.459
422. MAL, JAV - awang "air space" CYMR - awel "wind, breath"
 TB - aoang "air space" GREEK - aura "breeze"
 HIT - huwanta "wind"
 IE * (h)au-
423. MAO - aweawe "distant" BALTIC - au "away"
 LAT - au(ferre) "to(carry)
 away"
 IE * au- LB.720
424. JAV - weteng "belly" LAT - venter "belly"
 NGD - benteng "middle" HEBR - beṭen = ACCAD - batnu=
 TAG - bituka "viscera" ARAB - baṭn "belly,viscera"
 JAV, MAL - badan "body"borrowed IE * weten/utero- LB.973
425. JAV - wuli "ear of grain" OLD PRUSS - wolti "ear of
 grain"
 MAL - bulir "ear of grain" SERB - vlât "ear of grain"
 IE * wel-
426. MAO - w(h)etoki "to come,go" ENGL - wade = NHG - waten
 whetoko "step, pace" LAT - vādere "to go,step"
 whati "ebb" vadum "ford"
 (EG - wda "go,set out,proceed) ARMEN - gam "I come"
 IE * wādh-
427. JAV - wenang "to have power" ENGL - win = NHG - ge-winnen
 TB - monang "to win"(Dempw) OI - vanati "he wins,wishes"
 JAV, MAL - menang "to win" GOTH - winja "food, pasture"
 MAO - honi "devour, graze" IE * wen-
 SAM - fono "to eat"
 (EG - wnm "to eat")

428. JAV - wiya "to open" ARAB - bāna i "to sever"
 TAG - bijak "to separate, sever" HEBR - bayin "between"
 (EG - win "push away, set aside") IE * wi-(prefix) "asunder"
 LB.774
429. MAL - burut "hernia" = NGD ENGL - wart = NHG - Warze
 LAT - verrūca "wart"
 OHG - werna "varicose vein"
 IE * wer- for swellings
430. MAO - whai "settled, resident, possessing" RUSS - vitatj "to dwell"
 SAM - fai "to possess, get" HEBR - bayit = ACCAD - bîtu
 "house"
 IE * wei- LB.619
- (W and WH are sometimes interchanged in Maori, and W and F in Samoan)
431. MAO - whai "to follow, persue, aim at" OI - vayati "he drives, persues, strives"
 whiu "to drive, cause to, hunt up"
- HAW - haia, haihai "to follow, persue" LIT - vejū "I follow, hunt"
 IE * wei-
432. MAO - whekawheka "garment" OIR- figim "I weave"
 TAG - bakol "basket" = MAL, JAV OI - vāgurā "net, yarn"
 IE * weg-

Indo-European BH = Semitic B = Malayan B (Hova V) = Maori WH = Samoan, Tongan F (in Maori H before O or U) = HAW H. Also in Greek and Latin IE. BH has become F.

433. MAO - whara "to be eaten" LAT - far "spelt"
 wharaka "to take food" OIR- bairgen "bread"
 horo, horonga "to swallow" HEBR - bārāh "to eat"
- SAM - folo "to swallow" biryāh "food"
- NGD - bari "food from rice" bar "corn, grain"
- HOVA - vari "rice" IE * bhar/bhor- LB.79
- PPN - fara "pandanus"
434. TON - nenefu "dimness, dull" LAT - nebula = NHG - Nebel
 "mist"
- SAM - fa'a-nefunefu "to be misty" GREEK - nefos "mist, cloud"
- MAO - nehu "mist, steam" OI - nabhas "mist, cloud"
 ānehu "misty, foggy" IE * nebh- LB.331
- (In the interior of words LAT B for F)
435. JAV - bule "to be white" CELT - belo "white"
- MAL - bulai "albino" ENGL - ball (horse)
- MAO - horotea "pale"
 (tea "white") GREEK - falos "white"
- MAL - balar "albino" ALBAN - balash "white horse"
- IE * bhel-
436. MAO - whara "a mat" GREEK - formos "mat, basket"
 whiriwhiri "to weave" fāros "cloth"
 whirirua "a large basket"
- TAG - birang "a cloth" HIT - parn, pir "house"
- TB - bale "a hut" (Huts were twisted; ENGL
 wand has got NHG Wand "wall")
- MAL - barung-barung "a hut"
- SAM - fale = MA - whare "house" (EG - pr "house")
 IE * bher-
437. JAV, MAL - bakar "to roast, bake" ENGL - bake = NHG - backen
 (K instead of G) GREEK - fōgō "I roast"
 IE * bhōg-

438. MAO - where "to hoot"
horu "to yell"
- ENGL - the bell
NHG - bellen "to bark"
HEBR - ābal = ARAB - abala
"to lament"
IE * bhel-
439. MAO - ta-whera "a leaf"
TB - bulung "a leaf"
HOVA - vululuna "young leaves"
- GREEK - fyllon "a leaf"
LAT - folium "a leaf"
NHG - Elatt "a leaf"
IE * bhel-
440. SAM - fasi "to split, a piece"
MAO - wāhi "to break, split, part"
(W for WH)
wāwāhi "to split, divide"
TAH - vahi "to split, open"
- ARAB - bazala "to split, bore"
OI - babhasti "he chews"
GREEK - psōkhō "I grind"
psēfos "flint, pebble"
IE * bhes-
441. MAO - rawhi, rarawhi "to seize, grasp,
hold firmly"
- OI - labhatē "he grasps, holds"
GREEK - lafyron "booty, spoil"
LIT - lôbis "goods, possession"
IE * labh-
442. SAM - fai "to speak, say"
MAO - whaiā "to bewitch, spell"
MAO - whaha, TB - baba "mouth"
TAH - vaha, HOVA - vava "mouth"
MAO - whaiki "make a formal speech"
- GREEK - fēmi "I speak, say"
RUSS - bajati "to tell, heal"
IE * bhā- LB.705
443. SAM - fua, TAG - bunga "fruit"
MAL, TB - bunga "flower"
MAO, -HAW - hua "fruit"
- GREEK - fyton "plant, child"
HEBR - ye-būl "growth, crop"
IE * bheu/bhwā- LB.871
444. SAM - fafo "outside"
MAO - waho "outside"
whiwhiu "to keep away"
- OI - bahis "outside, out of"
LIT - bè "without"
IE * bhe-
445. SAM - foto "the barbed bone in the
tail of the skate"
MAO - hoto "a wooden spade"
TAH - hoto "a kind of spear"
- LAT - fodere "to dig"
LIT - bedu "I sting, dig, bore"
HITT - padda "to dig"
SLAV - bodl "thorn"
IE * bhedh-

446. MAO - wharona "to move quickly"
 TB - buru "to hunt"
 JAV - buru "to persue"
 SA'A - huru "to run"
 GREEK - feromai "I run"
 OI - bharatē "he runs"
 MIR - bras "quick, impetuous"
 IE * bher-
447. MAO - tā-whiti "snare, trap"
 whitoki, whitiki "to tie"
 hōtiki "to tie, fasten with cords"
 HAW - haki'i "to tie"
 ENGL - bind = NHG - binden
 OI - badhnāti "he binds"
 IE * bhendh-
448. MAO - whati "be bent, at an angle"
 whatianga "bend of the arm,
 elbow"
 whawhati "to bend, fold"
 whatinga "flight"
 ALBAN - bint "I bend"
 ENGL - bend
 OI - jñu-bādh "bowing a knee"
 IE * bhedh-
449. MAO - wherū "ill, inactive, weaken"
 wheroku "become faint, decline"
 whāraki "sore, ill"
 SAM - fela "a disease of the eye"
 HAW - helei "inflamed"
 OB - bolēti "be ill" Bulg.
 OC - bal "illness" Corm.
 NHG - blöde "weak, faint"
 IE * bh(e)leu- LB.556
450. MAO - āwheo "halo, be surrounded by
 a halo"
 awhi "to embrace"
 awhe "to encircle"
 āwhio "round about"
 LAT - amb "round about"
 GREEK - amfi "on either side"
 IE * ambhi "round about"
 TON - afeafei "to warp or coil round the body"
451. TB - bukal "to bubble"
 TG - bukal "source"
 SAM - fanga "bay"
 MAO - whanga "bay, stretch of water"
 NHG - Bach "brook"
 ARAB - na-ba'a "to gush"
 ACCAD - nambāu "gush"
 IE * bhog- LB.371
452. MAL - bunuh "killed"
 HOVA - vunū "slain"
 TAG - buno "fight"
 MAO - whanowhanoā "vexation"
 (EG - fana "be weak, faint")
 GOTH - banja "blow, wound"
 OIR- bani "murderer"
 ben "wound"
 AVEST - banta "ill"
 IE * bhen-

453. TAG - bitak "split, cleave"

JAV - betak "fire wood"

(EG - fdk "sever, divide, part")

MAL - bedah "cleft, split"

454. MAO - whawhai "fight"
whei "quarrel, enemy"
= whewhei

455. MAO - āwhiwhi "near"

456. MAO - wheriko "lightning"

457. TON - foi "coward, timid"

HAW - pi-hoihoi "talk confusedly"

458. SAM - foa "to chip"
fuata "handle of a spear"

HAW - hoa "to strike, beat"

MOA - hoa "to aim a blow at"

459. NGD - bulao "gold"

TAG - bulao "to be red"

460. TB - bola "split"

MAL - bela "split"

SAM - fela "to open the eye"

461. MAO - wharewhare "overhanging"

LAT - findere "to split"

OI - bhēdāmi "I split"

ENGL - to bite = NHG - beissen

IE * bheid-LB.405, 439

RUSS - boy "fight"

SLAV - biti "to beat"

AVEST - byente "they beat"

IE * bhei-

NHG - bei "near"

ARAB - bi "near" LB.81

HEBR - bārāq "lightning"

ACCAD - barāqu = ARAB - baraqa
"to flash"

OI - bhraśatē "it flashes"

IE * bherek- LB.91

OI - bhayatē "he fears"

OS - bojati "to fear" SLAV

ARAB - bahita "be confused"

IE * bhoi- LB.691

ENGL - to beat

OISL - bauta "to beat, strike"

LAT - fūstis "stick, cudgel"

IE * bhau-

LAT - flāvus "reddish yellow,
golden yellow, blond"

fulvus "reddish yellow"

IE * bhlēwo-

GREEK - faros "the plough"

fargos "a deal"

IE * bher- LB.73

ENGL - to brink

OISL - barm "edge, brink"

IE * bher-em/en LB.963

62. MAO - whanganga "fathom"

ARAB - bā^c "fathom"
GREEK - pēkhys "yard, elbow"
IE * bhāgu- LB. 370

63. NGD - bure "foam"

GREEK - afros "foam"

TAG - bula "foam"

HOVA - vuri "foam"

64. MAO - whererei "be born, stand out"

NHG - ge-bären "give birth"
ARAM - bar "son"
IE * bher- LB.75

In Semitic one cannot see whether B is related with IE, BH, or W, at the beginning of words. Therefore, the following comparisons are not certain:

65. MAO - whānau "be born, stand out"

HEBR - bēn, ARAB - ibn "son"

SAM - fanau "offspring, children"

66. MAO - whaihanga "to build"

SEMIT - bayit "house"

67. SAM - fetu = MAO - whetū "star"

ARAB - bada "to appear"

MAL - bintang, TB - bittang "star"

baduha "come suddenly"

SAM - fotu "to appear"

Chapter VIII

Indo-European S, Semitic S, Š, Z = Malayan S = Polynesian H (SAM S).

468. MAL, JAV, TB - sapu "broom, to sweep" OI - swapū "a broom"
HOVA - safu "to sweep" OISL - sōfl "a broom"
SAM - safu "broom"(f!) HITT - šupi "clean"
isupē "mucus from the nose" ARAB - safara "to clean"
HAW - hupe "mucus from the nose" ACCAD - šabātu "to sweep"
IE * swep- LB.637
469. MAL, JAV - sangit "scorched" ENGL - to singe = NHG - sengen
TB - soksok "burnt" OS - sočilo "oven"
MAO - hangehange "quite dry" HITT - šanhuwai "to roast"
hangi "earth oven" ARAB - ša'ala "to kindle"
saqara "to singe"
IE * senq- LB.354
470. TB, TAG - sulo "torch" OI - svarati "it shines"
JAV - suluh "light" LIT - sveltī "to smoulder"
SAM - sulu "torch" NHG - schwelen "to smoulder"
TON - hulu "torch" HEBR - šāraf "to burn"
MAO - huru "to glow(sun)" ACCAD - šarāpu "to burn, kindle"
āhuru "warm" IE * swel- LB.831
(EG - srf "warm(th)") (IE sāwel "the sun")
471. MAL, TB - sama "together, same" ENGL - same, OI - sam "together"
TON - sama "a companion" GOTH - samana "together"
MAO - hama "to gather" GREEK - hama "together"
(EG - smay "companion") ARAB - zamil "companion, fellow"
(EG - zma "associate") IE * sem- LB. 657
472. TB - sirat "twisted" LAT - serilia "ropes"
MAL - sirat "to tie" serere "to tie, join"
SAM - sele "to snare, a snare" ACCAD - serdu "a rope"
TAH - here "a string" ARAB - sarada "to join together"
MAO - āhere "a snare", tāhere "to tie" HEBR - šārag "to twist, tie"
IE * ser- LB.839

473. SAM - Sogisogi "to smell"

TON - hogi "to smell, sniff"

MAO - hongī "to smell, sniff"

HAW - honi "to smell, sniff"

474. MAO - heke "to descend" = hokio
whaka-hinga "to let down"

MANG - heke "to fall down"

SAM - se'e "to slip, slide, glide"

475. SAM - so'o "to join, follower"

MAO - whaka-hiku "to follow on"

TON - hoko "next, nearest"

476. MAL - semai "the seed"

JAV - semi "to sprout"

FIJ - isosomi "a young plant"

477. TAG - suksok "inserted"

HOVA - susuka "inserted, attached"

478. SAM - so'ona "carelessly"

MAO - hākiki, hakurea "lazy"
hakurara "lazy, slovenly"
hākawa "fool"
hākoro, pā-hake "old man"

479. MAL - kasut "shoe"

MAO - kahu "garment, surface"
whaka-kākahu "to clothe"

LAT - sāgīre "to trace, track,
feel"

ENGL - seek, NHG - suchen (dog)

HITT - šanḫ "to seek, try"

HEBR - šā'āh "to observe"
IE * san^c LB. 1015

ENGL - sink, NHG - senken, sinken
ARMEN - ankanim "I fall, decrease"

ARAB - sāgsāga "enter in the earth"

IE * seng^w-

LAT - sequi "to follow"

OI - sacatē "he follows"

LIT - sekū "I follow"
IE * seq^w-

LAT - sēmen, NHG - Same "seed"

OSLAV - sěmę "a seed"

HEBR - šim "to plant"

OI - sakta "sticking, clinging"

LIT - sėgti "to stick, cling"
IE * seg- LB. 588

LAT - sēgnis "lazy, slow"

HEBR - sākah "to neglect, forget"
sākal "to act as a fool"
IE * sēq- LB. 924
(EG - shm "to forget")

HEBR - kāśāh "to cover"

ARAB - kasā u "to clothe"
UG - ksy "to cover, clothe"

480. SAM - sinā "grey, white(hair)"
 MAO - hina "white hair"
 HAW, TAH - hina "grey(hair)"
 MAL - sinar "ray, beam"
481. TAG, TB - sala "error, mistake, fault"
 MAO - hara "to violate tabu, sin"
 HAW - hala "sin"
 SAM - sala "to be wrong"
482. TAG, TB, JAV - suligi "a spear"
 MAL - seligi "a spear"
483. MAL - lesu "faint, feeble"
 kelésa "lazy, indifferent"
 MAO - rohea "enmity, weary"
 HAW - loha "sullen, spiritless"
 lohi "slow, tardy, late"
484. SAM - si'i "to quote"
 HAW - ha'i "to say"
 ha'ina "saying"
 MAO - hikohiko "to recite genealogy"
485. SAM - sua "liquid, juice" susu "wet"
 sau = TAH - hau "dew"
 FIJ - susu "to suckle"
 MAO - hauare, hāware "saliva"
 MAL - sawah "watered rice field"
- LAT - senex "old(man)"
 OI - sana "old"
 ARMEN - hin "old"
 ARAB - asann "older"
 IE * sen- LB.577
- ARAB - zalal "error, mistake"
 zalla "to slide, slip"
- ACCAD - anzillu "abomination"
 IE * sel- LB.660
- OIR - sleg "a spear"
- OI - sarjati "he lets off,
 shoots"
 IE * selg- LB.661
- GOTH - lasiws "faint, feeble"
 OISL - lasinn "feeble, destroyed"
- BULG - los "bad, evil, ugly"
 IE * les- LB.824
- NHG - sagen = ENGL - say
- LIT - sekù "I tell"
 LAT - (in)sece "tell!"
 IE * seq-^w
- LAT - sūcus "a sap"
 sūgere "to suckle"
- GREEK - hvei "it rains"
- ARAB - zūm "a juice"
 (EG - swr "drink")
 IE * seu- LB.102,648

186. MAL, JAV - sultur "a shoot"
 TAG - sulol "a shoot"
 MAO - ko-huru = kō-huri "a sapling"
 FIJ - suli "a shoot"
 HEBR - šoreš "a root"
 ACCAD - šursu, ARAB - širš
 "a root"
 ARAB - sulala "offsprings"
 HIT - šurka "a root"
 IE * swer- LB.641
187. TAG - sapot "a dead's dress"
 TB - saput "a shroud"
 MAL - saput "to cover"
 (cf. ACCAD - sapādu "to mourn")
 LAT - sepelire "to bury"
 OI - saparyati "he reveres"
 HEBR - sāfad "to deplore, lament"
 IE * sep- LB.109
188. MAL - sinu "a nerve"
 senar "a chord, string"
 NHG - Sehne - ENGL - sinew
 AVEST - hinu "a band, fetter"
 (EG - šnw "net, meshes")
 LET - pa-sainis "a snare"
189. MAL - lisu "a fold"
 lisut "wrinkled"
 OHG - lesa "a wrinkle"
 NHG - Ge-leise "a rut, track, rails"
 MAO - rehe "fold, wrinkle"
 pū-rehe "wrinkled"
 rai "ribbed, furrowed"
 LAT - līra "a furrow"
 IE * leis-
190. SAM - saosaoa "fast"
 MAO - hao "to steer a canoe"
 whaka-hauhau "to hasten, order,
 urge on, direct"
 ARAB - šawil "fast"
 LIT - sukùs "quick"
 OI - suvati "he drives, urges on"
 sava "order, impulsion"
 (EG - swt "force (of wind)")
 IE * seu-
191. MAL - pasir "sand"
 JAV, TB - pasir "shore"
 RUSS - pesok "sand"
 OI - paṃsu "dust, sand"
 IE * pes- LB.610
192. SAM - solo "swift, be swift"
 MAO - horo "quick, to run, flee, escape"
 HAW - holo "to run, sail, ride, flow, slide"
 (EG - šrš "to hurry")
 OI - sarati "it flows, runs"
 ARAB - sarā'i "to flow, quick"
 IE * ser LB.567, 647

493. MAL - kasau "a rafter"
 SAM - 'aso "small rods or rafters
 in the roof"
 MAO - kahokaho "batten, rail"
 EFU - kaso "a rafter"
494. MAL - susu "udder, mothers breast"
 SAM - susu "breast"
 TON - huhu "breasts, suckle"
495. SAM - sesē "wrong, incorrect"
 MAO - hē "wrong, mistake"
 TAH - he "an error, mistake"
496. MAL - selap "inconscious, obsessed"
497. SAM - sa'a "to dance"
 MAO - haka "to dance, sing a song"
 MANG - hakaema "a recital"
498. SAM - sa "holy, sacred, forbidden"
 sa'o "right, correct"
 MAO - hako "straight, erect"
499. MAL - sarau "big basket"
500. MAL, JAV, TB - sarung "covering, skirt,
 sheath"
501. SAM - sasa'e "the east"
 HAW - hikina "to the east"
502. MAL - sasak "fold, pen, twisted wall"
503. MAL, JAV - pasang "flood tide"
 MAO - pahī "to well up, spring"
- LAT - hasta "a pole, lance"
 NHG - Gerte "a switch, twig"
 IE * ghas- LB. 496
 or from
 ARAB - ḥasūq "pole, stake"
 ACCAD - zīzū "udder, breasts"
 ARAB - zaur "the upper breast"
- ARAB - sā'a "to be bad, evil"
 sayyi "bad, evil"
- ENGL - sleep = NHG - schlafen
 IE * slap/b- LB.68
- HEBR - śīah "to sing, tell"
 ENGL - sing = NHG - singen
 IE * seng^{wh}- LB.590
- LAT - sacer "holy"
 HIT - šaklai "custom, rits"
 IE * sak- LB.591
- HEBR - sal = ARAB - sall "basket"
 LAT - salix "a willow"
- HIT - ešri "a woolen fleece"
 (Fleece as a garment)
- ARAB - šarq "east, sunrise"
- HEBR - soq "hut, tabernacles"
 LB.982
- ARAB - fazza "to well up, spring"

04. TAG - asawa "husband, wife"

ARAB - zaug[✓] "husband, wife"

NGD - sawe "the wife"

05. TAG - sawa "to be satiate"

HEBR - 'sāba^c "to be satiated"

TB -sombu "satiated"

ACCAD - šebû "to eat one's fill"

sa "to be satiate"

HITT - išpāi "to eat one's fill"

(EG - saw "satiety")

IE * sā-

06. MAL - sesapan "suckling, drinking"

LAT - sapa, ENGL - sap, NHG - Saft

ARAB - safata "to suckle"

IE * sap/sab- LB.616

07. SAM - salu'u "to shake"

ARAB - zalzala "to shake, earth-quake"

HAW - haalulu "a trembling(earthquake)"

MAO - hirori "to walk with trembling knees, stagger"

08. MAO - pakihiwi "shoulder"

OI - pakša "shoulder, wing"

MAL - pikul "carry on the shoulder"
pikulan "a load"

RUSS - pacha "armpit"

MAO - pikau "carry on the back"

09. SAM - salu "to sweep, broom"
soloi "to wipe"

GREEK - saron "a broom"
syrfos "sweepings"

MAO - horoi "to cleanse, wash, wipe"

ACCAD - šurabutu "to drift, sweep"
IE * swer-bh-

10. SAM - sula "a song of thanks"

HEBR - 'sīr "to sing"

MAO - hura "to spell, bewitch"

LAT - sermo "a talk"

HAW - hula "to sing and dance"

ENGL - to swear
IE * swer- LB.643

11. MAL - sérāh "red"

HEBR - 'sered "red chalk"

HAW - hela "redness"

ACCAD - sarmadu "poppy"

MAO - hōrū "red ochre"
harare "red membrane"

LET - sarks "reddish"
IE * ser/sor- LB.570

12. MAL - isim-isim "a spell"

GREEK - hieros "powerful, holy"

MAO - ihi "power, charm"

OI - isira "strong, active"

HAW - ihi "sacred, holy"

HIT - išša "to create, work"

TAH - ihi "skill, wisdom"

IE * eis- LB. 897

513. MAL, NGD - kasih "love"
kesian "compassion, pity"

514. SAM - gasegase "to be ill"

HAW - nae "sickness"

MAO - nhahengahe "weak, wasted"
(Sometimes NG for N)

515. MAL - seni "work of art, creation"

MAO - hanga "to make, build"

HAW - hana "work, labor, job"

MAO - hinonga "doing, undertaking"

516. MARQ - hiko "to take by force"

MAO - hikaka "rash, brisk"
hihiko "brisk, quick"

MAL - ségak "brisk, dashing"

517. MAL - seri "splendor, majesty"

SAM - sili "best, highest, principal"

TON - hihili "better, more valuable"
(EG - sr "nobleman")

HEBR - ḥāšaq "to love, adhere"

GREEK - nosos "sickness"

HEBR - mūs "to be ill"

ARAB - sanna "to form, build"

HIT - zenna "to finish"

GREEK - hanyō "I finish"

IE * sen-

OI - sahas "force, victory"

NHG - siegen "be victorious"

HIT - šakuriya "to overpower"

IE * seǵh- LB.599

HEBR - šar "prince, aristocratic"

ACCAD - šarru "king"

ARAB - šarīf "noble, famous"

HIT - šarru "above"

When a Polynesian word has no obvious counterpart in a language that has retained S, the etymology becomes rather uncertain. Among many possible examples we propose only the following:

a) MAO-parihi, paruhi "a stone similar to flint"

NHG - Fels "a rock"
LB.52

b) MAO - hori "to cut, split"

LAT - serra "a saw"
ARAB - saraha "to cut in pieces"

c) MAO - hore "bald, bare, deficient"

ARAB - zult "nudity"

d) MAO - rehe "expert, deft person"

ARAB - rašīd "clever, reasonable"

e) MAO - ahu "to foster, tend, fashion"

ARAB - asā u "to care for, nurse"

f) MAO - kohuki "to think over, consider"

ARAB - ḥasaba "to count, reckon"
HEBR - ḥāšab "to think, reckon"
EG - ḥsb "to count, reckon"

g) MAO - kohu "seaweed"	ARAB - ḥašīš ^v "weeds, grass" LB.625
h) MAO - ngiha "to burn"	HIT - ḥašī ^v "on the hearth" LB.318
i) MAO - ngohe "strong, robust"	ARAB - ʿazīz "strong" LB.1013
j) MAO - hoko "to buy, sell"	HEBR - šākar "to buy" LB.591
k) MAO - peha "to boast"	ARAB - fašara "to boast"
l) MAO - tihi "a feast"	IE * dhēs: LAT - fēstus "festive"
m) MAO - poha "full"	HEBR - pissāh "plenty,fulness"
n) MAO - hema "left hand"	HEBR - šemōl "left hand"
o) MAO - kohi "to collect, gather"	ARAB - qašša ^v "to collect"
p) MAO - koha "to spare, economise"	HEBR - ḥāśak "to spare"
q) MAO - kaha "an edge"	ARAB - ḥašiya "an edge, border"
r) MAO - kāhua "form, appearance"	ARAB - kasm "form,figure, shape"
s) MAO - kohe "to talk nonsense"	HEBR - kesīl "stupid,silly"
t) MAO - kehi "to defame" whaka-koha "to find fault with"	HEBR - kāʿas "to grieve,vex" LB.376
u) MAO - keha "pale,dim,whitish"	HEBR - kāsaf "to be pale" LB.617
v) MAO - pohane "lust,indecent,love" hanahana "pudenda muliebria"	HEBR - zānāh "to whore" ARAB - zanā i "to whore"
w) MAO - ihi "coward, shudder"	ARAB - ayisa "to despair"
x) MAO - hūkui "to rub, scrub"	ARAB - sāka u "to rub,scrub"
y) MAO - ngaha "lizard"	HIT - ḥarziyalla "lizard"

Chapter IX

Malayan-Polynesian H = Semitic H

In Indo-European languages this sound disappeared, except in Hittite, where it is represented by Ḫ . H is often dropped without any obvious reason. In Semitic it is less distinctly pronounced than in English or German. NGD - amok "amuck" corresponds to TAG - hamok; MAL, JAV - arum, NGD - harum, must be related to GREEK - arōma "a fragrant spice". TAG - hasa, MAL - asak "to sharpen" is certainly borrowed from an IE - satem language: LET - ass "sharp, pointed" and LAT - acuere "to sharpen" come from IE * ak-. Dempwolff apparently did not regard these words as borrowings, nor MAL enti "to cease", FIJ - oti "to bring to an end"; he reconstructed a pMP form hanti "to finish, cease", but it is more likely a borrowing from OI - anta = English - end, and he connects MAL - antu "ghost" with NGD - hantu/en "bad ghosts".

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 518. MAO - hai, kihai "not" | HEBR - ayin "not, nothing" |
| 519. MAO - hau "wind", hawa "gills" | ARAB - hawā "air, wind, climate" |
| MARQ - hau "air" | haugā "stormy wind" |
| MAL - hawa "wind, climate" | HIT - ḫuwant "wind"
LB.688 |
| 520. MAO - hau "eager, brisk" | ARAB - hawiya "to love" |
| MAL - haus "thirsty" | hawan "the love" |
| hawa "eagerness" | LAT - avēre "to desire"
LB.720 |
| 521. MAL - hati "liver, heart, feeling" | GREEK - ētor "heart" |
| MAO - ate "liver, heart, spirit"
(EG - haty "heart") | ētron "belly" |
| 522. TAG - hatol "counsel" | HIT - ḫandāi "to order, arrange" |
| JAV - atur "order" | ḫattatar "wise counsel" |
| MAL - atur "regulated" | ARAB - handana "to put in order" |
| SAM - atu "rank" | |

523. MAO - uta "inland"
 MAL - utan "forest"
 (Dempwolff: hutan) HIT - utne "country"
524. TAG - hulo "beginning, upper
 river"
 SAM - ulu "the head" HIT - halanta "head"
 MAO - uru "head, top, chief" (HIT - A can be IE O)
525. TAG - halaman "garden" HIT - hāli "hurdle for
 cattle"
 MAL - alaman "outer court"
526. TAG, NGD - halo "pestle" HEBR - hālam "to push, strike"
 MAL - alu "rice stamp" HIT - hullāi "to knock down"
 LB.1025
527. TAG - hapo "to be exhausted" ARAB - hafā u "to be weak
 and hungry"
528. (D - halap) HEBR - allūf "friend, com-
 panion"
 SAM - alofa "to love" ENGL - love = GERMAN - lieben
 MAO - aloha "to love" IE * leubh-
 NGD - harap "to hope" LB.880
 TB - arop "to expect"
529. MAO - homokai "hunger, hungry" ARAB - hamaḡ "hunger"
 hamiḡa "to be hungry"
530. MAO - hāparu "to desecrate" ARAB - hafā u "to sin"
 hapiro "violation of taboo" hafwa "a sin"
531. MAO - hārua "depression, valley" HIT - hāri "valley"
 HAW - holu "the depths of the sea"
 holua "to glide down"
 MAO - hōrua "to descend"

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. MAO - hakiki "insulting, offensive" | ARAB - haḡā u "to abuse, insult, mock" |
| hakuḥaku "to grumble at, annoy, tease" | |
| haku "to complain" | |
| 2. MAO - hewa "bald" | ARAB - habila "to be bereaved of the son" |
| huatea "childless" | GREEK - eūnis "bereaved, deprived" |
| | LB. 701 |
| 3. (D hila) | HIT - ḥaliḥlā "to but to shame" |
| TB - ila "shame" | |
| TAG - hiya "shame" | |
| 4. MAO - hau "to be heard, famous, illustrious" | LAT - audire "to hear" |
| | LB. 702 |
| 5. MAO - hote "to chatter, jabber" | ARAB - hitr "chatter" |
| 6. MAO - hāmeme "to murmur, mutter, grumbel" | ARAB - hamasa "to murmur, whisper" |
| 7. MAL - anjam "to weave" | ALBAN - ent, int "I weave" |
| TAG - hanai "anzetteln" | IE * an-t- |
| (D - hanaj "anzetteln") | |
| 8. (D - haḡud) | GERMAN - Ente "duck" |
| NGD - haḡut "to float" | LAT - anat "duck" |
| MAL - anut "to float" | IE * anat- |
| MAO - mānu "to float" | |
| 9. JAV - adi "to be excellent" | HEBR - hādār "splendor, magnificence, honor" |
| TAG - hari "to be a ruler" | |
| HOVA - andriana "ruler" | |
| (D - ha(n)di) | |
| 50. MAO - hatete "fire" might be related to | AVEST - ātarš "fire" |
| HIT - handāiš "heat" | |

Chapter X

Proto-Malayan-Polynesian D and D (Dempwolff)

Dempwolff inferred the sound D to explain the correspondence of Javanese D, TB and MAL D with TAG L and Polynesian L/R. But there exist other words with D in Malayan dialects and T in Polynesian (see Chapter V) and exceptions (no. 556). This distinction of Dempwolff is sometimes problematic, because Dempwolff's presumed pMP D is in Javanese sometimes D, sometimes D. We think this inconsistency to be the effect of immigrations and intermixture of tribes. It should be remembered that in oldest Indian L might represent D of Sanskrit. Dempwolff's D as well as D correspond to Semitic-IE D:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 551. (Dempwolff: <u>duwa</u>) | IE * <u>dwō(u)</u> = ENGL - two |
| MAL/TB - <u>dua</u> "two" | LAT - <u>duo</u> , GREEK - <u>dvo</u> |
| HOVA - <u>rua</u> "two" | OI - <u>dvan</u> |
| SAM, FAW - <u>lua</u> "two" | NHG - <u>zwei</u> |
| MAO, TAH - <u>rua</u> "two" | |
| 552. (D - <u>dādam</u>) | HEBR - <u>dāmāh</u> "to be quiet" |
| JAV - <u>dendēm</u> "to be quiet" | HIT - <u>duddumi</u> "deaf" |
| TAG - <u>limlim</u> "to brood" | |
| 553. (D - <u>dādām</u>) | ARAB - <u>damāsa</u> "darkness" |
| NGD - <u>derem</u> "to be dark" | ACCAD - <u>dāmu</u> "dark" |
| TAG - <u>lilim</u> "shadow" | LB 412 |
| TON - <u>lolo</u> "shadow" | |
| 554. (D - <u>dālat'</u>) | HEBR - <u>dālaf</u> "to glide, drop" |
| TB - <u>dolos</u> "to glide" | ARAB - <u>dalafa</u> "to trickle, leak" |
| TAG - <u>lilis</u> "to strip off" | LB 382 |
| 555. (D - <u>danav</u>) | OI - <u>dāmu</u> "drop, dew" |
| TB - <u>dano</u> "pond" | OSSET - <u>don</u> "water, river" |
| HOVA - <u>ranu</u> "water" | RUSS - <u>Don</u> , Celt "Dannvics" |
| SAM - <u>rano</u> "lake" | LB 707 |

56. MAL - darah, TB - daro "blood"

MAL - toto, HAW - koko "blood"

57. (D - dahan, da^cun, ddaven)

TB - daon "leaf"

TAG - dahon, lain "leaf"

MAL - daun "leaf"

MAO - rau "leaf"

58. (D - dikih)

JAV - dikih "to be small"

EFU - liki "to be small"

MAO - riki "small, few"

HAW - li^ci "small, tiny"

59. (D - udan)

RUSS - udan "rain"

TAG - ulan "rain"

HOVA - urana "rain"

EFU - ua "rain"

60. (D - hudi)

TAG - huli "posterior part"

MAL - udi "behind"

SAM - m/uli "posterior part"

MAO - m/uri "the rear, hind part"

MAL - undur "to go back"

EG - ddi³ "haematite"

ARAB - dauh "twig"

IE * dwigh "twig"

LB 887

ARAB - diqq "thin, small"

HEBR - daq "fine, small"

ACCAD - daqu "small, thin"

diqdiqu "a small bird"

OI - udān "water"

RUSS - voda, ENGL - water

ARAB - wādīn "river"

LB 739

IE * ud - ENGL - out, with the
comparative OI - utara "later,
more behind" =

GREEK - hysteros

In the following examples Dempwolff put pMP D:

61. TAG - dakdak "a blow"

HEBR - dākā "to blow, smash"

TB - dakdak "to hammer"

LB 398

562. TAG - dapit "side"

ARAB - daff "side"

HIT - tapuvaš "side, rib"

563. TAG - dapog "hearth"

ARAB - daffāya "oven"

MAL - TB - dapur "hearth"

dafi²a "to be warm"

TON - lafu "kitchen"

SAM - afu "to be hot"

564. TAG - dato "high priest"

HIT - tazzelli "anointed priest"
(in HIT T can stand for D,
and Z for T)

TB - datu "spell-priest"

MAL - datu "head of kin"

Friedrich thinks this word
to be Hurrite.

SAM - latu "architect"

565. MAL - dekap "to embrace"

HIT - taggaliya "to embrace,
enclose" (gg for k)
IE * dek-

TB - dahop "to embrace"

566. MAL - dalih "pretext"

ARAB - dalla II "to prove"

TAG - dahil "proof, argument"

GREEK - dolos "ruse"

TB - si/dalian "pretext"

ANGLO-SAX - talian "to reckon"

567. TB - daup "to be feeble, weak"

HEBR - dāweh "feeble, sick"

TAG - dahop "to be in need"

ARAB - dawan "sickness"

568. JAV - dēmpul "cement"

ARAB - dabiqa "to glue, stick"

MAL - dēmpul "pitch"

HEBR - dābaq "to glue, stick, paste"
LB 407

NGD - dampul "pitch"

569. TAG - dunong "cleverness"

HEBR - dōn "to rule"

JAV - ke-dungan "be endowed"

ādōn "lord"

570. JAV - dekung "to bend, stoop"

HEBR - dākāh "to bend, crook"

EFU - loloku "to bend"

ACCAD - dakāmu "to bow"

MAO - roku, roroku "to bend"

71. JAV - dalam "way"
HOVA - lalana "way"
(also MAL - djalan "way")
ACCAD - daraggu "way" = RUSS - doroga
HEBR - derek "way"
LB 384

72. JAV, MAL - daging "meat"
TB - daging "body"
HEBR - dāgān "food, corn"

It seems that MAL D and Dempwolff's D and D' also stand for
IE DH = Semitic D:

73. TAG - dikit "to catch fire"
HOVA - rehitra "to kindle fire"
ARAB - dakā u "to burn"
LB 879

74. TAG - dulok "to sting"
TB - djuluk "to pierce"
ARAB - dalq "point"
durwa "thorn"

- TAG - dulo "point"
OIR - delg "needle"
SAM - sulu "to sting into"
IE * dhelg- LB 479

- JAV - djanggut "chin"
ARAB - daqan "chin, beard"
MAL - djanggut "imperial"
UG - dqn, HEBR - zāqān "chin, beard"

- L - dalam "interior, depth"
NHG - Tal "valley" (Tal)
- lalim "interior, depth"
OS - dolu "down"

- lalo "depth, below"
ARAB - dalla "to be low, mean"
raro "below, bottom, underside"
IE * dhel-

- djuk "pay the price for a bride"
OI - vadhū "bride"
LIT - vedū "I wed"
IE * wedh-

- "cooking-pot"
OS - skrada "pan, hearth"

- "cooking-pot"
(den)
MHG - schart "iron pan"
IE * sqordho-

ble equations let us add:

- ARAB nadara "to be rare, scarce"
(na-prefix)

be rare"

be dear"

580. TAG - damai "fellowship"
MAL - damai "peace"
TB - dame "peace"
581. MAL, TB - padang "grass plain"
TAG - parang "a plain"
HOVA - fandra "a plain"
MAO - pārae "open country"
582. JAV - kedut "wince of muscles"
TAG - kirot "pain of wounds"
583. MAL, NGD - sandar "leaned against"
TAG - sandal "to be slanting"
584. TB - tundjang "to kick"
JAV - tundjang "to push against"
585. TB - gondi, hondi - "water jug"
MAL - kendi "water jug"
kundur "calabash"
586. TB - gondit "girdle"
MAL - gendit "girdle"
JAV - kendit "girdle"
587. NGD - gundik "rival" (Nebenfrau)
MAL - gundi "rival"
JAV - gundi "rival"
- EG - dmiw "fellow-citizens"
- ARAB - nadīm "friend, boon, companion" (na-prefix)
- GREEK - pedion "a plain"
- ARAB - fadfad "desert"
- AVEST - sādra "pains, ache"
- GREEK - kēdos "sorrow"
IE * kād- LB 189
- ARAB - sanad "support"
- OI - tundatē "he pushes, stings"
- LAT - tundere "to beat, push"
- ACCAD - kandu "jug"
- ENGL can = NHG - Kanne
HIT - gazzi "a vessel"
IE * gan(dh)- LB 126
- ENGL - girdle = NHG - Gurtel
IE * gherdh- LB 975
- NHG - Gattin "wife"
- ENGL - be-get
IE * ghedh- LB 241

588. MAL - pidjak "to step"

IE * ped = foot

NGD - pidjak "to step"

OI - padyā "a step"

A borrowing from Italian spada may be TAG - padang, TB - podang,
MAL - pedang "sword".

589. From EG - hd "attack", hdhd "charge", is borrowed

TAG - harang "attack", MAL - adang "lie in wait for a. p.",

MAO - harapaki "join battle"

Normally, according to Dempwolff, MAL DJ gets S/H in Polynesian,
e.g. MAL - tundjuk "forefinger" (=tuding), SAM - tusi "to show",
MAO - tuhi "to point at", TON - tuhu "forefinger". See last page.

Chapter XI

U-Diphthongs and simple U

In Indo-European we have a vowel-graduation EU/OU/AU beside simple U corresponding to Semitic AU (Arabic) = \bar{U} in Accadic = \bar{O} in Hebrew beside simple U/O. In Polynesian, true diphthongs do not exist, but instead the same combinations of vowels. In all languages W can substitute U.

We already have met these vowels in numbers: 416, 422, 423, 443, 458, 489, 490, 520, 535, 540, 542, 544, 557, 559, 567, 584.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 590. MAO - kau "multitude, company" | NHG - Haufe, Lit - kaupas
"heap" |
| kawa, kauika "heap" | ARAB - kauda "heap" |
| TAG - kumpol "heap" | IE * qeu-p LB. 863 |
| 591. TAG - rusak "dirt" | GREEK - lûma "dirt" |
| MAL - lutu, lumar "dirt" | LAT - lutum "dirt" |
| lumus "dirt" | ALBAN - lum "mud" |
| luluk, lumpur "mud" | ARAB - lauta "stain, spot" |
| MAO - raw "swamp" | IE * leu LB. 867 |
| 592. MAL - kaul "tinder" | GREEK - e-kau-sa "I burnt" |
| kāwāh "crater" | HEBR - kūr "oven" |
| MAO - kounga "firebrand" | kāwāh "to burn" |
| kaueti "a piece of wood
for firebrand" | ACCAD - kawû "to burn" |
| | IE * kau- LB. 750 |
| 593. MAL - kawal "watchman, sentry" | NHG - schauen "to observe" |
| mengawal "to guard" | LAT - cavere "to take care" |
| MAO - whaka-kau "to appear" | HEBR - qāwāh "to expect" |
| | IE * qaw- LB. 756 |
| 594. TAG - luag "wideness, width" | TOKH - ru "to open" |
| MAL - ruang "space, large room" | NHG - Raum "space, room" |
| MAO - rau "project, extend" | HEBR - rewah "space, distance" |
| raunui "broad" | ARAB - rawah "to be wide" |
| rauroha "to spread out" | IE * rewā LB. 748 |

595. MAO - ruaki "to vomit"
 TAG - luwa "sputum"
 MAL - luik "to erupt"
 HOVA - lua "to vomit"
 LAT - ructāre "to erupt"
 HEBR - roq "spittle"
 ACCAD - rūtu "spittle"
 GREEK - ereugomai "I vomit"
 IE * reu-g LB. 884
596. HOVA - uru "to burn"
 JAV - urub "be burning"
 MAO - ura "glowing, red, brown"
 SAM - HAW - ula "red"
 (See No. 405)
 HIT - war "to burn"
 ENGL - warm
 ARAB - warā "to kindle"
 HEBR - ōr "be shining"
 IE * wer LB. 767
597. JAV - ure "to hang loose"
 MAL - urai "to hang loose"
 MAO - were "to hang, be suspended"
 ALBAN - vjer "I hang"
 LIT - svirti "to hang over"
 LET - svèrt "to weigh"
 IE * (s)wer
598. MAL - urat "root"
 MAO - weri "root, rootlet"
 HAW - weli "to take root"
 ENGL - root = NHG - Wurzel
 LAT - rādīx "root"
 IE * wrād-
599. MAL - gua "cave, grotto"
 MAO - kōwhao "a hole"
 GREEK - kheia, LAT - fovea
 "cave, pit"
600. MAL - tukul "hammer"
 MAO - tuki "to pound, beat, knock"
 HAW - ku'i "to pound"
 MAO - tuaki "to beat, throb"
 GREEK - tykos "hammer, chisel"
 LET - tukstêt "to beat"
 IE * (s)teu-q

601. TB - tukang, MAL, JAV - tukang
"craftsman, artisan" GREEK - teukhō "I manufacture"
teukhos "tool, utensil"
- MAO - tūkaha "strenuous, vigorous" NHG - taugen "to be able"
IE * dheugh-
602. MAL - punat "pus, abscess" LAT - pūs, GREEK - pyos "pus"
- MAO - pūhonga "stinking"
pūhahana "inflamed (skin)"
piro "putrid, stinking" OI - pūya "pus"
NHG - faul "putrid"
LIT - pūliai "pus"
- MAL - putat "a stinking tree" IE * peu-
603. TAG - puti "to be white" LAT - putus, pūrus "clean"
- MAL, JAV - putih "to be white" OI - pūti "cleaning"
IE * peu/pu-
604. MAL - pungkur "posterior part" GREEK - pygē "rear, seat,
"buttocks"
- JAV - pungkur "behind" OLD RUSS - pounian "buttocks"
- JAV, MAL - puki "vulva" IE * peu-g-
605. MAO - tū "to stand, be erect"
tūtika "upright"
tumu "stamp, stake" LET - stāvēt "to stand"
LIT - stóviu "I stand"
ARAB - ṭabata "to stand,
be steady"
- IE * stāu- LB. 491, 757
606. MAO - aua "far on, far advanced" LAT - au-ferō "I carry away"
- TAG - awat "separation" LIT - au "away"
- HOVA - avaka "to separate" IE * au "away" LB. 738
607. MAO - au "string, cord" OI - vayati "he weaves"
ō-tum "to weave"
- OLD NOR - waðr "rope, snare"
608. MAO - kōangi "cool"
kū "showery weather"
kūi "cold"
kōraki "northwind" (raki)
kawaru "gale"
keo "frost"
kōwhaowhao "light showery
rain"
okewa "nimbus, rain, cloud"
kauanu, kōwanu "cold"
- ENGL - shower = NHG - Schauer
ARMEN - çurt "cold"
LAT - caurus "north-wind"
IE * (s)kōw-ero- LB. 520
(the Maori words show the
origin from the northern
hemisphere)

609. MAO - kau "stalk"
kaukau "spear" LAT - caulis "stalk"
GREEK - kaulos "stalk, bone"
IE * qau-l- LB. 866
610. TB - ruang "a hole" LIT - ūrva "a cave"
JAV - luwang "a hole, a pit" POLN - rów "a pit"
MAL - lubang "a hole" OLD SLAV - ryti "to dig"
MAO - rua "a pit, hole, grave" LAT - rutrum "a spade"
HAV - lua "a pit, a hole" IE * reu-
611. TAG - lawa "a spider" OI - lū-tā "a spider"
NGD - lalawa "a cobweb" GREEK - klōthō "I spin" may
suggest a prefix
MAL - lawa "a rope" k-in IE, too.
lawai "thread"
TON - kaleve, leve "a spider"
MAO - rawe "to wrap round"
kārewa "cord"
612. MAL - kuasa "power, authority" ARAB - qawiya V "strengthen
oneself"
kuat "strong, firm"
JAV - kon "to order" HEBR - kābōd "authority"
MAO - kauati "chief" OI - śavaś "strength"
LIT - pa-suné "vigor"
IE *keu-
613. MAO - rūtā "rage, bluster" OLD SLAV - lūtiti se "to rage"
rūtaki "furious" HEBR - lohaṭ "raging, flaming"
SAM - luluta "to blow hard" IE * lēut- LB. 724
MAL - libut "storm"
NGD - riwut "storm"
614. MAO - taurua "long (time)" ARAB - tuwāl "long"

615. MAO - auraki "to return"

ARAB - āla u (aul) "to return"

616. MAO - kaweka "long, tall"
"ridge"

NHG - hoch = ENGL - high

LIT - kaukarà "hill"

IE * qeuq LB. 1005

617. MAO - pūhou "young, youthful"
puhi "virgin"

ENGL - foal, LAT - puer "boy"

ARAB - fau^a "blossom of
youth"

IE * pōu/pu-

618. MAL - puput "to blow"

LET - pūga "gust"

EFU - ma-pu "to blow"

OI - phuphusa "lungs"

MAO - pū "to blow gently"
apū "squall, gust, billow"
puhoro "stormy"
pūawhe "be blown about"
puāwanga "land breeze"

HEBR - pūah "to blow"

IE * pū- LB. 881

619. SAM, TAH - tua "the back"

GREEK - tylē "the hump"

HAW - kua "the back"

OLD SLAV - tylŭ "neck"

MAO - tuara "the back, ally"

IE * tūl- LB. 795

MAL - tulangi "the bone"

620. MAO - tau "attack"
taua "hostile expedition"
wai-taua "army"

HIT - tuzzi "army"

LAT - duellum(bellum) "war"

GREEK - dēios "hostile"

TAH - taua "war"

ANGLO SAX - tīenan "to vex"

MARQ - toa "a warrior"

IE * dāu-

SAM - tauga "a fighting"

621. SAM, TON, - ua "neck"

GREEK - aukhēn "neck"

MAO - ua "backbone, neck"
waha "to carry on back"

IE * augh-/ugh-

622. MAO - rauiti "small, fine, thin"
rauangi "thin, fine, tender"

ENGL - little

OHG - luzzil "little, mean"

IE * leud-

623. TAG - laolao "slackness"
 JAV - lolo "to lament"
 (D - lavlav)
 ENGL - to slouch
 SERB - lútati "to loiter"
 NORWEG - slūre "lazy man"
 IE * (s)leu-
624. MAO - ngau "to raise a cry"
 ARAB - ʿawā "to howl"
 HIT - hūwā "oracle-bird"
625. MAO - tau "come to rest, alight"
 to "calm, tranquil"
 MIR - tō "still, calm"
 OI - tuṣyati "he quiets down"
 IE * taus-
626. JAV - luruh "be calm, silent"
 FIJ - ruru "be quiet"
 (EG - hrw "be quiet, at peace")
 LIT - rova, NHG - Ruhe "rest, repose, calm"
 ARAB - rahw "rest, repose"
 IE * rōwā, rēwā LB.103
627. MAO - rau "to catch"
 rauhi "to hold"
 whaka-rau "take captive"
 ārau "to gather"
 OLD SLAV - loviti "to catch, hunt"
 OI - lō-tam "booty, spoil"
 TAG - rauma, raupa "to obtain"
 IE * lāu-
628. MAL - lawi-lawi "tail-feathers"
 OI - lū-na "tail"
629. MAO - pau "consumed, exhausted"
 pāuhu "to put off, adjourn"
 pupau "exhausted, come to an end"
 GREEK - pauomai "I cease"
 paūla "rest"
 SLOVEN - delo-pust "leisure-time"
 SAM - fa'a-pau "to bring to a stand"
 IE * pau-
- POLYN - pō "night"
630. MAO - newha (WH for W) "to doze"
 nenewha "to doze"
 ARAB - naum "sleep"
 HEBR - nūm "to sleep"
 HOVA - nufi "a dream"
 LIT - snaudulỹs "sleep"
 NGD - nupi "a dream"
 IE * sneu-dh-
- MAL - nidera "sleep"

631. MAO - kā-newha "unripe, immature,
underdone"
(Semitic B for W at the end)
IE * nowo = new, NHG - neu
HEBR - nūb "to grow, germinate"
LB. 104
632. MAO - hiwi "old, dead branch"
ARAB - šaib "grey hair, old age"
HEBR - šib "grey hair, old age"
633. MAO - awe "the human soul after death"
HEBR - ōb "ghost (of charm)"
634. TAG - asawa "husband, wife"
ARAB - zauḡ "husband"
NGD - sawe "wife"
zauḡa "wife"
635. MAO - taukari "penis"
ARAB - dakar, pl. dukūr "penis"
636. MAL - aur, NGD - haur "name of
a bamboo sort"
NORWEG - aul "a hollow stalk"
OLD PRUSS - aulis "shin-bone"
GREEK - aulos "a tube-flute"
IE * aul-
637. TAG - sulol, JAV, MAL - sulur,
NGD - suloh "shoot"
ACCAD - šuršu, HEBR - šores
"root"
TON - huli "sucker"
HIT - šurka "root"
IE * swer- LB. 641
MAO - huri "young shoot, sprout"
638. MAO - kūao "young of animal"
ARAB - qūb "young of bird"
639. MAL - tubir "deep"
ENGL - deep = NHG - tief
MAO - taupunga "sink, submerge"
LIT - dubūs "deep, hollow"
tūpou "steep, dive, plunge"
daubà "gorge"
tūpari "cliff"
NHG - taufen "baptize"
IE * dheub/p-
640. MAO - tau "sing, song"
OI - stōtar "singer of praise"
TON - tau "a song"
stuta "praised"
TAH - tau "to invoke in prayer"
IE * steu-
- MAO - tūā "spell"
641. HAW - mumu "to hum"
OI - mȳ, NHG - Mücke "gnat"
SAM - mumu "to be in swarms"
LAT - mūsa "fly"
GREEK - mȳia "fly"

MAO - uka "hard, firm"	OI - ugra "powerful"
uku "ally, supporting tribe"	AVEST - ugra "strong, robust"
TAH - uaua "tough"	LAT - auxilium "help" LB.882
MAO - tō "to set(sun), dive"	GREEK - dyetai "it sets(sun)"
TON - to "to set, fall"	dysmai "sunset"
MAO - tauhinga "to decline(sun)"	OI - dōsa "evening"
JAV - dawuh "to fall"	IE * deu- LB. 395
MAO - aua "those before men- tioned"	OI - ava "that"
(EG - w (suffix) "they, them")	HEBR - hū "that"
	ARAB - huwa "he" LB. 676
MAL - uap, JAV - uwab "steam"	LAT - vapor "steam"
	OI - vāpayati "it makes blow"
MAO - uta "to load"	ARAB - auda "a burden, load"
utanga "burden, freight"	
SAM - uta "the load of a canoe"	
MAL - utang "a debt"	
MAO - koa "glad, joyful"	LAT - gaudēre "to rejoice"
MANG - koakoa "to rejoice"	ARAB - ġabaṭa "to rejoice"
TAH - oa "joy, to rejoice"	IE * gāu- LB.303
MAO - ao "to scoop up"	LAT - haurīre "to scoop up"
SAM - ao "to collect"	OLD NORTH - ausa "to scoop up"
	IE * aus-
HAW - ao "light, day"	ENGL - east, LIT - aušrà "dawn"
MAO - ao "dawn, daytime" = SAM	OI - vāsara "day"
(EG - haw "time, lifetime")	IE * aues- LB. 741

650. MAO - aotea "bird"
(k)owhanga "birds' nest"
- LAT - avis "bird"
ARMEN - hau "bird, coq"
GREEK - aetos "eagle"
ARAB - auh "white of egg"
IE *awe1-
651. MAO - nukuaō "sheltered spot,
valley"
(first u assimilated)
- ARAB - ngā u "to save oneself"
mangāt "a safe spot"
ENGL - nook
652. MAO - nuku "a wide extent, earth"
- ACCAD - nagū "region, district"
- MANG - nuku "the earth, a country"
- SAM - nu'u "a district, country,
island"
653. MAO - nau "to refuse"
naunau "angry"
- HEBR - nū "to refuse, prevent"
- HAW - nau "unfriendly"
654. MAL - lulu "torch"
- ENGL - light, LAT - lux "light"
- TB - luluk "tinder"
- LAT - lucerna "lamp"
IE *leuq- LB. 832
655. MAO - mau "to carry, bring"
maunu "to go forth, emigrate"
motu "moved to a distance"
whaka-moho "to steal softly"
- LAT - movēre "to move"
mōtus "moved"
HIT - mūtāi "remove"
OI - mōsa "thief"
IE *meu
656. MAO - kou "good"
- ARAB - gūda "goodness"
657. MAO - kewa "extinguished"
(With different guttural:)
- LIT - žūvù "I perish, die"
HEBR - gāwa^c "to die"
IE *gheu- LB. 745
658. MAO - kururemu "tail of bird"
kuruhope "buttocks"
(remu "buttocks", hope
"loins")
- LAT - clūnis "buttocks"
OI - śrōni "buttocks"
ARAB - ḥalf "posterior, loins"
IE *klou-ni-

659. JAV - tuding "a hint" HEBR - tawāh "make signs"
MAL - tuding "show with fingers"
SAM - tusi "to show"
MAO - tūtohi "sign, indication"
660. MAO - tautau "thread on a string" HEBR - tawāh "to weave, spin"
taua "to begin to weave"
tuku "a web of a spider" ARAB - tawan "a mat"
tui "thread on a string" taub "a garment"
661. MAL - turus "a stake, pale" GREEK * stauros "a pale, stake"
TAG - tulos, NGD - turus "stake,
pale" OISL- staurr "pale"
662. MAL - mulut "mouth" NHG - Maul "mouth"
HOVA - mulutra "lips" LET - smaule "mouth"
GREEK - myllon "lip"
IE * mūl-
663. TB - dao, JAV - doh "distance" OI - dūra "far, wide"
MAO - tūārangi "distance, from
afar" dūrāt "from afar"
tauke "apart, separate" HIT - tuwala "far"
tauiwi "strange tribe, for-
eign race" tuwa "wide"
IE * deu- LB.869
664. TAG - tulo "a drop" ANGLO SAX - ḡawenian "to wet"
NGD - turo "to drop, drip" ARAB - tabala "to consume"
MAO - tūrohi "exhausted"
tūror "sick person" LAT - tābēs "sickness"
IE * tā/tau/tu LB.425
665. MAO - tōkai "to copulate" OI - tōkam "children"
JAV - tukul "to germinate" (= engendered)
HIT - tuhḫai "give birth"
IE * teuq-(HIT - differing)

666. MAO - tūhea "deserted, desolate" OI - tucchā "desolate, empty"
 RUSS - tóščij "empty, meagre"
 IE * teus-
667. TAG - tuwa "joy" ARAB - tawā i "to welcome"
 TB, MAL - tuah "happiness" OISL- b̄yda "friendship"
 MAO - tūwaewae "visitors, company" LAT - tuērī "to protect"
 NGD - ka-tau "to love" in-tuērī "to observe"
 JAV - tungun "to inspect, supervise"
 TB - tungu "to advise" IE * teu- LB. 917
668. HAW - kauwō "to drag, haul, draw along" LAT - dūcere "to drag, draw, proceed forward"
 MAO - tō "to drag, haul" NHG - ziehen "to draw, pull, proceed forward"
 SAM - toso "to drag"
 TAH - too "to pull, drag along" IE * deuq-
 MAO - tukatuka "start up, proceed forward"
669. MAO - hauhau "cool" LET - auksts "cold"
 huka "foam, froth, cold" LIT - aušti "become cold"
 hūnoni "cold, shivering" AVEST - aota "cold"
 TAH - haumoe "cold night" IE * ou-g-
 HAW - hau "cool breeze"
670. MAO - tukorou (au) "to desire" ARAB - tāqa u "to desire"
 tūkari "eager, lasciviousness"
 tukou "clitoris"
671. MAO - tuhi "to gleam, shine" OI - dhāvati "it gleams"
 MAL - dauk "white horse" dhavala "bright light"
 ARAB - dahab "gold"
 IE * dheu- LB. 697

672. MAO - ruku "to sink, dive, perform ceremonial ablutions"
 HAW - lu'u "to dive, spill out"
 TB - luso "to clean by rinsing"
 MAL - euak "a well"
 HIT - lahhuwai "to pour out"
 LAT - lavāre "to wash"
 GREEK - louō "I wash"
 IE * lou-
673. MAO - kawa "to clutch, grasp"
 kawe "go to fetch, handle"
 SAM - avei "the handle of a mat basket"
 TAG - gawa "work"
 LET - gūt "to catch, snatch"
 GREEK - en-gyaō "I hand over"
 AVEST - gava "both hands"
 IE * gou/gū
674. MAO - kāwai "flock"
 ARAB - guat "sheep herd"
675. JAV - kukub "covered"
 OI - skāuti "he covers"
 TAG - kubo "hut"
 NHG - Scheune, Scheuer "barn, shed"
 JAV - kuwu "a hut"
 ARAB - kūh "hut"
 MAO - kuhu "cooking shed"
 HEBR - ḥawwah "tent, habitation"
 kāuta "cooking shed"
 IE * (s)qeu- LB.763
676. JAV - kukur "scraped"
 NHG - scheuern "scour, rub"
 TAG - kulkol "scraped, scratched"
 LIT - skutù "I scrape"
 MAO - kauoro "to grind"
 LET - skurināt "scrape oneself"
 IE * sqēu-
 kauhoro "to scrape, rub"
 kowani "to scrape"
 kauoroi "to scrape, rub"
 kāuto "to rub, knead, press"
677. MAO - whaka-kewa "to wink"
 whaka-keukeu "to shake, disturb"
 kaurori "to totter, swing"
 kautārere "to swing"
 LAT - cēvēre "to shake"
 CEKH - kývati "to wink, nod, shake"
 IE * qēu-

678. MAO - koukou "anooint, sprinkle" GREEK - kheûma "founding, casting"
 kōua "sprinkling rain" ISL GEYSIR
 MAL - kuala "mouth of a river" LAT - fundere "to pour"
 IE * gheu-
679. MAO - taurangi "unsettled, changing" ARAB - dāla u "to change"
 taurewa "having no settled habitation"
680. MAO - atawhai "show kindness to, foster, kind" ARAB - aduba "to be well educated"
 HAW - akahai "to be tender, of heart" V. "prove kind"
 TAH - atavai "pretty, elegant" OLD SLAV - po-doba "decency"
 (MAL - adab "decency" from ARAB) IE * dhabh- LB.407
681. MAO - kauae, kauwae "jaw, chin" NHG - kauen = ENGL - to chew
 HAW - auwae "chin" LET - žaûnas "jaw, chin"
 MARQ - kouvae "chin" IE * gyeu-
- JAV - gugut "to gnaw, nibble"
682. MAO - mutu "truncated, mutilated, LAT - mutilus, mutidus "mut-
 cropped" ilated"
 SAM - fa'a-mutu "to mutilate" mūtus "mute"
 MARQ - mutu "mute, dumb" IE * mut-
683. MAO - tuhi "odor" LET - dvaša "breath, odor"
 tawau "haze, light smoke" GOTH - dauns "odor, vapor"
 tūāhu "a sacred place" GREEK - thyō "I sacrifice"
 IE * dheu/dhewes LB.470
684. MAO - rutunga "anything broken" LAT - ruīna "ruin"
 rutu "fall in drops, drip, rūdus "rubble"
 dash down, fell"
 MAL - runtuh "broken down" NHG - reuten, roden "to clear, stub"

685. POLYNES - atua "god" GREEK - Zeus
 MAL - tuhan "Deity"
 tuan "a lord"
 (y dropped like in 681)
 Perhaps HEBR Yahweh (Y dropped like in LAT - Jupiter)
 Often we meet, in Malayan-Polynesian, U instead of IE.
 E/O, so in No. 402, 404, 425, 439, 446, 451, 452 and in
686. JAV - wuli "ear of corn" OLD PRUSS - wolti "ear of corn"
 MAL - bulir "ear of corn" LIT - *valtis* "panicle of oats"
 HEBR - *šī-bolet* "ear of corn"
 ARAB - sa-bal "ear of corn"
 IE * wel- LB.88
687. MAL - bulang "twisted together
 turned" LAT - *volvere* "to turn, roll"
 NHG - *wälzen* "to roll"
 IE * wel- LB.86
688. TAG - bulos "intention" LAT - *velle*, NHG - *wollen* "to
 be willing"
 HOVA - vuluvulu "intention"
 MAO - whiri "to select, choose"
 (wh for w)
 (warawara No. 420) HEBR - *bārāh* "to select, choose"
 IE * wel- LB.806
689. JAV, MAL-kuning "to be yellow" GREEK - *knēkos* "yellow"
 JAV - kunir "Gelbwurz" ENGL - honey = NHG - Honig
 NGD - kuningan "brass" *kāñcana* "gold"
 IE * k(a)neko-
690. JAV - kurung "enclosure, fence" ACCAD - *kalû*, *kullu* "to hold
 back"
 NGD - kurong "imprisoned" LAT - *carcer* "prison"
 TB - hurung "imprisoned" ARAB - *karār* "cellar"
 IE * kel- LB.137,827

691. NGD - Kurap "scurf" ENGL - scurf = NHG - Schorf
 MAL - kurap, TB - gurap "a skin disease" LIT - krāmas "scab, scurf"
 IE * (s)ker(p)
 * (s)kre-m
692. TAG - sukal "dirt" HIT - šakkar "filth"
 JAV - suker "dirt" GREEK - skôr "dirt, filth"
 IE * sker- LB. 277
693. MAL, TB - guling "rolled" OI - gula "a ball"
 NGD - galing "to roll" HEBR - galgal "a wheel"
 TAG - gulong "a roll" = ML - gulung ACCAD - galālu "to roll"
 MAL - giling "to roll" IE * gel- LB. 118
 JAV - gilis "to roll"
694. MAL - guri "small earthen pot" ARAB - ġarra "jug of clay"
 TB - guriguir "a small earthen pot"
 TAG - galong "a jug"
695. MAL - goris, garut "a scratch" LIT - žeriu "I scratch"
 TAG - gulis "to scratch" ARAB - ħaraša "to scrape"
 TAG - galis "scabies" IE * ġher- LB. 205
 JAV - garis "a scratch"
696. MAL, TG - gunting "scissors" ARAB - ġada^a "to cut off"
 TB - gutting "scissors" ġadama "to cut off"
 MAO - koti "to cut in two, divide" ACCAD - gadāmu "to cut"
 HAW - oki "to cut off, to cut in two" HEBR - gāzar "to cut"

Addendum:

697. MAL - kukut "to shrink" LIT - kūdaū "I shrink"
 TB - huthut "to shrink" SWED - hott "small, shrunken man"
 IE * (s)qeut/dh-

Chapter VI demonstrates how B and W interchange in the different languages. In Semitic we have B for W of the Indo-European languages at the beginning of words, but also at the end of the primitive root, while W is to be found in the interior of the primitive roots. The same distribution seems to exist in Egyptian. So EG - bas "devour", seems to correspond to Latin Ves-ci "to eat", EG - bskw "entrails" to LAT - viscera "entrails", EG - kb "cold", to our No. 608, EG - bnn "to beget" to LAT - Venus, HEBR - bēn "son" (engendered) and OI - vanati "he loves", EG - bak "work", to IE * werg̃ = ENGL - work, EG - bas "jar", to LAT - vas "vase", EG - nb "to tie", to IE * sneu- in GREEK - neuron "sinew", but also EG - nbi "swim", to MAO - nawa "to swim".

On the other hand, in Egyptian as in Semitic we find W for IE. U - diphthongs, sometimes also for IE. W: EG - wdaw "prosperity", related to IE * audh- in LB. 889 (Anglo-Saxon - ēad "possession"); EG - what "cauldron" and IE * augwh- "cauldron" (LB. 746); EG - wat "cord", ARAB - watar "sinew", and IE * audh-, MAO - uaua "sinew" EG - wa "far", and our No. 606; EG - wasš "urinate" and IE * au- "water"; EG - waht "corn" and IE * awiġ- "oats"; EG - wgb "rise of sun", and IE * aug-, in GREEK - augē "daylight" (LB. 742), but also EG - hwd "rich man" and HEBR - kābēd "heavy, rich" (LB. 90), EG - šnw "net", meshes" and OI - snāvan "band, sinew" (see above IE * sneu-), EG - hwd "to protect, prevent, avoid" and NHG - Schutz "protection" from IE * (s)qeu- (LB. 763, 873), ENGL - shoe, and perhaps EG - asb "bull", beside IE * wers- in LET - versis "ox".

Chapter XII

I-Diphthongs and Simple I

Indo-European and Polynesian distinguish AI and EI, though Polynesian is rather in-consistent in this matter.

See samples No. 418, 430, 431, 454, 489.
and others.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>698. MAO - koi "sharp, spike, splinter"
kokoi "sharp", toki "an axe"
koinga "point, edge"
kira "with sharp points"
koikoi "a spear", HAW - toitoi
"summit"</p> | <p>OI - 'sisāti "he sharpens"
OIS - hein "a hone"
ARMEN - gair "an edge"
HEBR - kidōn "a spit"
IE * kōi/kēi- LB. 778</p> |
| <p>699. TAG - kita "to see"
EFU - kite "to appear"
MAO - kite "to see, perceive"</p> | <p>OI - cētati "he perceives"
GREEK - tēreō "I perceive"
ACCAD - hi'āru "to choose"
IE * qwei-t- LB. 251</p> |
| <p>700. JAV - kiwa "left (not right)"
HOVA - havia "left"
MAL - kiwa "to be awkward"</p> | <p>LAT - scaevus "left, awkward"
GREEK - skaios "left"
IE * skaiwo-</p> |
| <p>701. TAG, MAL - daya "ruse, cunning"</p> | <p>ARAB - dahiya "to be cunning"</p> |
| <p>702. JAV, MAL, NGD - kayu "tree, wood"
TAG - kahoi "tree, wood"
TON - akau "tree, wood"</p> | <p>ENGL - heath
OLD CYMR - koit "wood"
SYR - kaisā "wood"
IE * kai-to- LB. 970</p> |
| <p>703. HOVA - hai "burning"
TAG - kahig "to poke the fire"</p> | <p>NHG - heiss "hot"
LIT - kaitrā "glowing fire"
ARAB - qaiḏ "summer heat"
IE * qai/qī- LB. 775</p> |
| <p>704. JAV - kaia(kaia) "a mode"
NGD - kai, kakai "this way, thus"
MAO - ki "if"
MAL - kajak "thus, as if"</p> | <p>ACCAD - kī, kē "thus, like"
HEBR - kēn "so, therefore"
ki "if, when"
ARAB - kaifa "how"
ACCAD - kika "so, thus"
IE * qai- LB. 157</p> |

705. MAO - tika "way, path"

NHG - Steig "path"
LIT - stiga "path"
IE * steigh-

706. MAL - tikam "to stab"

ENGL - stitch

TB - tiham "to stab"

GREEK - stigma "point, sting"

TAG - tikam "to battle"

IE * (s)teig-

MAO - tioka "to pierce"

707. TB, MAL - tingi "to be high"

LAT - stilus "stick, stalk"

HOVA - tsingi "top"

AVEST - staēra "peak of mountain"

MAO - tia "to stick in"

LAT - stimulus "prick, prickle"

titi "peg, pin, stick in"

IE * stei-

tito "barb of a hook"

timo "peck, prick, strike"

tihi "summit, peak, top, point"

708. MAL, TB - ia "he, she"

OI - ayam "he"

POLYNES - ia "he, she"

LAT, GOTH - i-s "he"

(ARAB ya - (prefix) "he")

IE * i-

709. MAO - ina, inaina "to bask, warm ones!"

HIT - inu "to roast"

MANG - inaina "to warm ones., torch,
to dry"

710. MAO - piri "to stick, adhere, cling,
love"

ENGL - friend

pirihonga "attached, faithful"

GOTH - frijōn "to love"

TAH - piri "narrow, to stick to"

OI - priya "beloved"

HAW - pili "to stick together"

IE * prāi- LB.997

711. MAO - etc. kai "to eat, food, drink"

LAT - vivere "to live"

HAW, TAH - 'ai "to eat food"

OIR - biad "food"

MOA - kaiao "alive, living"

CYMR - bwyd "to eat"

MAL - giat "active" (=ENGL - quick)

IE * g^wei- LB.784

712. MAO - kei, koi "whilst"
TON - kei "yet, whilst, during"
713. MAL - pingai "clear yellow"
MAO - whaka-paipai "to adorn, ornamental"
714. MAO - koi "to move about"
whaka-kiki "to instigate"
(The prefix kai-denoting an agent may be related)
715. MAL - kail-kail "pains in the gullet"
716. JAV - lali "to forget"
MAL - lali "be without sensations"
TB - laung "shadow" (D*- lajung)
717. MAL - kaja "rich"
JAV - kaja "goods"
718. TB - gitik "to provoke"
HOVA - kitsika "to tickle"
719. MAO - kai "quantity, number"
kiki "crowded"
whaka-ki "to fill"
MARQ - kikina "full"
(EG - hayt "heap of corpses")
720. MAL - laju "to whither, fade"
TB - leas "to be feeble, weakly"
MAL - lalai "indifferent"
HAW - ma-lino "calm, quiet"
- ARAB - hinama "whilst, when"
- OI - pinjara "golden-yellow"
pēsala "adorned"
LAT - pingere "to paint"
IE * peig/peiq- LB.935
- LAT - ciēre "to move"
GREEK - kiō "I go away"
NHG - heissen "to bid"
IE * qēi- LB. 785
- HEBR - hīl "pains"
ACCAD - hayāltu "suffering throws"
- GREEK - lēito "he forgot"
- HEBR - līlāh = ARAB - laila "night"
IE * lāi/lā- LB. 462
- TOKH - śāte "rich"
- AVEST - śāiti "joy"
LAT - quiēs "rest, repose"
IE * k^weiā-
- NHG - kitzeln "tickle"
- ARMEN - kitak "a sting"
IE * geid-
- OI - caya "heap, accumulation"
PERS - čidan "to collect"
ACCAD - hayālu "troops",
ARAM - hail
IE * q^wei-
- LAT - lēnis "soft, mild"
- LET - laita f "lazy"
- HEBR - lā'ēt "slowness"
IE * lē(i)- LB. 797

21. MAO - kaio "lock of hair" GREEK - khaitē "lock, mane"
AVEST - gaēsa "curling hair"
IE * ghai-tā
22. MAO - oi, ohi "be vigorous, grow,
youth, childhood" OI - āyu- "vital power"
GREEK - aiōn "vital power,
time of life"
IE * ayu-
23. MAO - ngoio "weak, weary"
ngoingo "old woman" ARAB - ʿay "exhausted, feeble"
24. MAO - koiri "changeable" ARAB - ḡāra i II "to change"
25. MAO - titi "to shine"
tiaho "to shine"
(aho "radiant light")
taitea "pale, white"
(tea "white") OI - dīdēti "it shines"
ON - teitr "clear, serene" Old Nord.
IE * dei/dī-
26. MAO - tio "ice, pinched with cold"
taewa, taiwa "cold" LAT - stīria "icicle"
OI - styāyatē "it curdles,
gets hard"
IE * stāi/stī-
27. MAO - pīhonga "putrid"
pihau "omission of wind" ARAB - afyah "smelling"
- TON - bihogo "a stink, stench"
28. MAO - koina "that is, those are"
koinei, koineki "that is,
those are" GREEK - keinos "that"
ENGL - he, HIT - ki "this"
IE * kei/kio-
29. MAO - maioro "earthworks, wall
and fosse for fortification" OI - mita "to fortify"
LAT - mūrus "wall"
moenia "town wall"
IE * mei-
30. MAO - maiki "to remove, migrate"
(EG - mi "come!") LAT - mīgrāre "to wander"
GREEK - ameibomai "I migrate"
UG - mgi "I come"
IE * meig^w-
31. MAO - piha "gills of fish" LAT - spīrāre "to blow,
breathe"
HAW - pihapiha "lungs or lights
of a fish" piscis = fish
OLD SLAV - piŝtalj "to
whistle"
MAO - pihanga "window" IE * peis-

- | | | |
|------|---------------------------------------|---|
| 732. | JAV, MAL - pipis "fine grinded" | LAT - pistor "baker" |
| | NGD - pipis "fine pounded" | pinsere "to pound" |
| | MAO - pehu "to pound, mash" | AVEST - pišant "pounding" |
| | | IE * pis- |
| 733. | NGD - rigut "shiver, shudder" | GREEK - rîgos "frost" |
| | FIJ - riko "to shiver, shudder" | LAT - rîgēre "to be rigid" |
| | | GREEK - rigeō "I shudder" |
| | | IE * srîg- |
| 734. | TAG - iyak "to cry" | LET - aicinât "to call, invite" |
| | MAL - ter-ia "to cry" | GREEK - aikazei "he calls" |
| | MAO - ingo "the name" | IE * aiq- |
| 735. | TAG - payung "parasol, umbrella" | ARAB - fai' "shadow" |
| | JAV, MAL - pajung "parasol, umbrella" | |
| 736. | MAO - āianeī "today, now" | IE * aier, aien- "day, morning" |
| | HAW - aeneī "now" | * aieni "on the day" (locat.) |
| | MANG - araneī "now" | (MAO - nōnāianeī = IE * nūn (now) + *aieni) |
| 737. | MAO - ko wai "who?" | LAT - quis = HIT - kwiš "who?" |
| | RAROTONG - koai "who?" | IE * q ^w i/q ^w ei- |
| 738. | MAO - aihunga "frost" | ENGL - ice = NHG - Eis |
| | | AVEST - isu "icy" |
| | | IE * eis- |
| 739. | MAL - piala "cup" borrowed from | GREEK - fialē (ancient phialā) "bowl, cup" |
| 740. | TB - limut "moss" | LAT - limus "mud, mire" |
| | SAM - limu "moss, seaweed" | ENGL - slime |
| | MAO - rei "swampy ground, wet" | OISL- slȳ "slimey water plants" |
| | | IE * lei- |

741. MAO - mimi "to urinate, stream, creek"
 HAW - mi "to void water"
 (EG - mi(w) "waters")
 LAT - mingere "to urinate"
 ANGLO SAX - mīgan "to urinate"
 OI - mēhati "he makes water"
 HEBR - mayam "water"
 IE * mei-gh-
742. MAL - pinggir "edge, seam"
 MAO - pipi "small entering wedge"
 pihi "to cut, split"
 ENGL - spit
 GERMAN - Spickel "wedge" = Speil
 ARAB - isfīn, GREEK - sfēn "wedge"
 IE * spei- LB. 910
743. TAG - ku-lai "color"
 MAL - ku-rai "marbled"
 HAW - lei "ornamental dress"
 LIT - raĩmas "many-colored"
 RUSS - ribji "many-colored"
 IE * rei/roi-
744. MAO - whaka-rei "carved work"
 TON - lei "the whales tooth"
 faka-liu "hollow out a tree"
 LAT - rīma "a fissure"
 LET - riēwa "a fissure"
 OI - rikhati "he scratches"
 IE * rei-
45. NGD - lauk "a fish"
 SAM - ma-lau "kinds of fish"
 MAO - raukura "a fresh-water fish"
 LAT - lūcius "a pike"
 GREEK - leūkos "a fish"
46. MAL, JAV - kerapu "name of a fish" LAT - carpa "carp"
47. MAL - riam, HOVA - riana "rapid"
 HOVA - riaka "rain"
 NGD - riak "to wave"
 OI - rīti "a stream"
 IR - rīan "the sea"
 OLD SAX - rīth "a rapid"
 IE * rei-
48. MAO - rei "cherished possession"
 TAH - reina "to obtain"
 TAG - liha "a cluster"
 LAT - rēs "wealthy, thing"
 OI - rai "possession, wealth"
 ARAB - rāna i "to seize"
 IE * rei- LB. 906

749. MAO - ma-tikara "finger"
toi "finger, toe" ENGL - toe = NHG - Zehe
LAT - digitus "finger"
IE * deik- LB. 364
750. MAL - gaja "power, strength" OI - jiyā "power, force"
GREEK - biā "power, force"
OLD NORTH - kveita "over-
power"
IE * g^weia-
751. HAW - lina "soft, adhesive,
sticky, tenacious, glutinous" OI - liyatē "it sticks, adheres"
LAT - linere "to spread, smear"
IE * lei- LB. 693, 896
752. MAO - pihi "spring up, begin
to grow" OI - sphira "thick"
HAW - piha "full, pregnant, stuff"
pihana "fullness" ANGLO SAX - spōwan "to thrive"
HIT - išpāi "to eat one's
fill"
IE * spēi/spī-
753. MAO - tihitihi "idling, trifling"
tihoi "vagabond" ARAB - ṭāša i "to be idling,
aimless"
754. TAG - sili "to sieve, sift" BRET - sil "sieve"
MAO - hitari "sieve" LIT - sietas "sieve"
IR - sithland "sifting"
IE * sēi-
755. MAO - aitu "sickness, calamity"
āinga "violence, driving
force" OI - īti "trouble, need"
HEBR - ēyd "trouble, need"
HAW - aikuaiku "a kind of sickness" IE * ai- LB. 904
756. HAW - ipo "to cohabit before
marriage" GREEK - oifō "I have sexual
intercourse"
TAH, MAO - ai "to copulate" OI - yabhati "he copulates
unchastly"
SAM - ainga "a family" IE * eibh-
HOVA - aivo "children"
(EG - ipt "harem")

757. MAO - riu "belly, chest"
 ariā "likeness, resemblance"
 (EG - irw "shape, form")
 GOTH - leik "belly"
 LIT - lygus = ENGL - like
 IE * leig/līg-
758. MAO - ngaio "deliberate, clever" ARAB - ʿāhil "ruler"
759. MAO - ia "a current, rushing
 stream"
 (EG - iarw "rushes")
 IE * yā-in river names
 (Pok. 296)
760. MAO - aporei "principal"
 LAT - primus "first"
 LET - priēša "front, fore"
 IE * prei-
761. MAO - ngia "to seem"
 whaka-ngita "eye, face"
 (EG - ʿd "to perceive")
 SEMIT - ʿain "eye"
 (To suppose an original
 root ʿai)
762. MAO - keiā, kaiā "to steal, thief"
 (EG - hay "be naked")
 GREEK - khēros "empty,
 bereaved"
 HEBR - yā-ḥēf "naked, bare-
 foot"
 IE * ghē(i)- LB. 914
763. MAO - ngita "thorn"
 (EG - ʿd "edge, margin")
 ARAB - ʿidd, ʿidāh "thorn"
 IE * edh-lo- LB. 989
764. MAO - tiu "to soar, swing"
 tionioni "to flutter, hover"
 OI - diyati "he flies, soars"
 GREEK - diō "I fly"
 UG - day "to fly"
 IE * dei-
765. MAO - taitaiāhenga "producing
 no food"
 tītōhea "barren, exhausted"
 ARAB - tīh "desert, wilderness"
766. MAO - hāpine "to scrape flax"
 HIT - šapiyāi, šippāy "to
 peel, pare"
 ARAB - safan "emery"
767. MAO - whaka-nihoniho "quarrel"
 nehenehe "quarrel"
 ARAB - nizāʿ "fight, quarrel"
 nazala III "begin
 quarrel"

768. MAO - āwhina "assist, benefit,
befriend"
(WH for W) ARAB - ʿawana "to help,
assist"

769. MAO - whiwhi "to wind, fasten" LAT - fiscus "a twisted
basket"
TAH - fifi "entangled" fascina "a twisted
basket"
TON - fi "to plait, twist, curl" IE * bhei-dh-

As in the preceding chapter we showed that sometimes in Malayo-Polynesian IE E/O appears as U, so I is possible in the place of IE E/O:

770. MAL - pintal "twisted, threaded" HEBR - pātal "to twist,
turn"
NGD - pintal "twisted together" HEBR - pātīl, ARAB - fatla
"thread"
NHG - Faden "thread"
IE * pet- LB. 417

771. TB - sirup, NGD - surup "to sip" LAT - sorbēre "to sip"
LET - surbt "to sip"
ARAB - šariba "to sip"
IE * serbh- LB.597

772. MAL, NGD - pintar "clever" ARAB - faṭīn "clever, wise"
JAV - pinter "clever" fiṭna "cleverness"

773. JAV - gilang "to blink" ENGL - gold = SLAV - zlato
MAL - gilang "to glitter" NHG - glänzen "to glitter"
TON - kikila "to glitter" ENGL - gleam
MAL - gilap "brightness" IE * ḡhel-

774. TB, NGD - girik "to bore, drill" ENGL - creek, crook
MAL - gere "to bore, drill" LIT - grāžtas "borer"
HOVA - hirika "to bore, drill" OHG - kratto "basket"
MAO - kirikiri "basket" ISL - karfa "basket"
IE * ger- LB.849

775. MAL - kilikili "a reel, spool"
kelawan "nose-ring of buffalo"
TAG - kilikili "shoulder"
FIJ - kili "armpit" = HOVA - helika
776. MAL - pindah "to remove"
NGD - ba-pindah "to remove"
HOVA - findra "change of place"
777. TAG, NGD - pitak "compartment"
JAV, MAL - peta "compartment"
778. MAO - kirikiri "to begin to grow"
(ACCAD - kirû "orchard")
779. JAV, MAL - kulit "skin"
TON - Fut. kili "skin, bark"
MAO - kiri "skin, bark"
(Skin and bark are had by peeling them off)
780. MAL - kikil "shank, thigh"
781. TAG - bituka "bowels"
TB - butuka "bowels"
782. NGD - ingkok "crooked"
HOVA - fa-ingkuka "hook, crookedness"
- ENGL - wheel
LIT - kelys "knee"
GREEK - polos "axis, axle"
HEBR - hîl, hûl "wind, turn"
IE * q^wel- LB. 244
- ENGL - path
OLD SAX - fāthi "going"
ACCAD - padānu "way, path"
IE * pent- LB. 976
- HEBR - pēter "splitting"
ARAB - faṭara "to break, divide"
IE * pet- LB. 953
- LAT - crescere "to grow"
GREEK - korē "a girl"
ARAM - kar "pasture, ground"
IE * ker- LB. 144
- NHG - schälen "to peel, pare"
OIS~~k~~ skjall "skin"
ACCAD - qalāpu "to peel"
ARAB - qalafa "to peel"
IE * (s)qel- LB.173
- GREEK - skelos "shank"
LAT - calx "heel"
IE * (s)qel- LB.173
- LAT - venter "belly",
uterus "womb"
- OI - udara "belly"
ARAB - baṭn = HEBR - beten "belly, intestines"
IE * weten/wetero- LB.973
- GREEK - ankylos "crooked"
AVEST - aka "hook"
NHG - Angel "hinge"
ARAB - ʿaqafa "to bend, crook"
IE * anq- LB.324

783. TAG - itim "black"
 TB - itom "to be black"
 HOVA - itina "to be black"
 LAT - ater "black", ACCAD - eṭû
 ACCAD - atalû "darkening" (SUM)
 IE * ēat- LB. 319
784. MAL - piring "plate, dish"
 LAT - pelvis "dish"
 HEBR - pārūr "pot"
 IE * pel- LB.810
785. JAV, MAL - ribut "storm"
 NGD - riwut "storm"
 LAT - rabiēs "rage"
 OI - rabhas "violence"
 IE * rabh- LB. 840
786. TB, HOVA - sira "salt"
 LAT - sāl "salt"
 OI - salilā "the sea"
 IE * sal-
787. MAL - siput "snail"
 HOVA - sifutra "snail"
 MAL - serpa "snake"
 LAT - serpens, HEBR - śārāf "snake"
 LAT - serpere "to creep"
 IE * serp- LB.107,592
788. TAG, NGD - itik "duck"
 NHG - Ente, LAT - anas "duck"
 or ENGL - eider = IE * ēti-
789. NGD - singah "torch"
 FLJ - singa "sun"
 MAO - hēngia "black skin"(singed)
 ENGL - singe
 HIT - śanhuwāi "to roast"
 IE * senq- LB.354
790. TB - sillak "to be bright"
 JAV - sila "to radiate"
 TAG - silao "dazzling"
 GREEK - selas "brightness"
 NHG - schwelen "to smoulder"
 OI - svarati "it shines"
 IE * swel- LB.831
791. MAL - siut "whistle"
 HOVA - sinka "whistle"
 MAL - siul "play the flute"
 OHG - swēgala "flute"
 LAT - sibilāre "to whistle"
 IE * swei-
- It seems that for IE. AI (LAT - AE) we sometimes find in Polynesian AE:
792. MAO, TAH, HAW - ae "yes"
 ARAB - ayd "yes, to confirm"

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 793. MAO - kaewa "loose, slack, detached" | OI - kevala "alone" |
| kaitu "to be absent, at distance" | LET - kails "without children, bare" |
| kō-kei "distant" | IE * qai- |
| 794. MAO - hae "to cause pains" | GOTH - sair "pains" |
| HAW - hae "to tear in pieces" | LAT - saevus "wild, cruel" |
| SAM - sae "to tear off the bark" | OIR - sāeth(sāeth) "harm, injury" |
| | IE * sāi- |
| 795. MAO - waea "to be weary" | OI - vāyu "tired" |
| weiweia "of low degree" | LET - vājs "meagre, feeble" |
| | CYMR - gwael "low, poor" |
| | IE * wai- |
| 796. MAO - kēkēao "dark cloud, overcast" | GREEK - skiā "shadow" |
| pō-kēao "dark cloud" | TOKH - skiyo "shadow" |
| pō-kē "dark, gloomy, sullen" | IE * skai- |
| 797. SAM - fa'a-saesae "to walk" | ARAB - sair "march, trip" |
| 798. MAO - taera "sexual desire" | ARAB - taira "excitement" |
| tai "anger, rage, violence" | |

Appendix: Further Examples

- | | |
|--|---|
| 799. MAO - nati "to weave (a net)"
whaka-noti "to draw together
with a cord" | LAT - nōdus "a knot"
ENGL - net = NHG - Netz
ENGL - nettle = NHG - Nessel |
| EG - nat "weaving room" | IE * ned- |
| 800. EG - hrw "day, daytime" | SKR - zōra "the dawn" |
| MAL - hari "day" | IE * ḡher- "to shine" |
| 801. MAO - karehā "the day after tomorrow" | LAT - crās "tomorrow" |
| EG - hry-sa "who is behind" | HEBR - aḥar "later"
LB.931 |
| 802. MAL - kanak "child"
kén "miss, young lady" | OI - kanyā "girl"
HEBR - kannā "shoot, progeny" |
| EG - hanw "child" | |
| 803. EG - hanw "musicians"
hani "to play music" | LAT - canere "to sing, play music"
NHG - Hahn "a cock" |
| MAL - kenung "big orchestra gong" | TOKH - kan "a melody"
IE * qan- |

- | | | |
|------|--|--|
| 804. | MAO - tūā "propitiate by an offering" | OI - duvas "gift, reverence" |
| | EG - dwa "to praise, worship"
d(w) "to give" | dadau "I have given"
IE * dōu- |
| 805. | EG - rd "to grow, shoot" | ALBAN - rit "I grow" |
| | MAO - whaka-ritorito "throwing up
shoots"
kō-rito "heart of plants" | LAT - arduus "high"
IE * eredh- |
| 806. | MAO - wā "interval, be far advanced" | LAT - au "away" |
| | EG - wa "far, long ago" | IE * au- LB.738 |
| 807. | MAO - koha "gift, present" | ARAB - ġazā i "to reward" |
| | EG - gsa (a) "favor(ite)" | |
| 808. | MAO - uaua "sinew" | ARAB - watar "sinew" |
| | EG - wat, wawat "cord" | IE * au-dh- (dh) |
| 809. | MAO - weriwari "disgusting, offensive" | ARAB - barima "to be disgusted" |
| | EG - wrđ "to grow weary, tired" | |
| 810. | MAL - benih "seed, germ" | HEBR - bēn = ARAB - ibn "son" |
| | EG - bnn "to beget, overflow" | |
| 811. | MAL, TG - kambing "goat" | LAT - caper "male goat",
capra "goat" |
| 812. | MAO - w(h)eko "be extinguished, become
black" | LIT - unkna "shadow" |
| | JAV - wangke, TG - bangkai "corpse" | vakāras "evening"
IE * weqero- LB.184 |
| 813. | MAO - kōwhā "to flash"
kowata "transparent"
kawata "to shine, gleam" | OI - śumbhati "it gleams, flashes"
ARAB - akwas "nicer"
IE * keu- LB.762 |
| 814. | MAO - pāgunungunu "to roast" | HIT - pahhur/pahhun "fire" |
| | EG - p ^c w "flames" | |
| 815. | MAO - patui "to walk arm in arm" | GREEK - pateō "I tread, step, walk" |
| | EG - ptpt "to tread, trample" | |

816. MAO - wana "well grown, fine"
LAT - venus "grace"
IE * wen- LB.889
817. MAO - ngita "fast, firm, secure"
HEBR - hē-^cīd "make fast, sure"
LB.312
818. MAO - pahika "passed on, escaped"
HEBR - pāsah "to pass by"
819. MAO - turatura "to molest"
turaha "startled, frightened"
NHG - stören "to molest"
IE * (s)twēr- LB.492
820. MAO - kau "to swim, wade"
kautū "to wade"
OI - gāhatē "he dives"
ARAB - gāṭasa "to dive"
IE * g^wadh-
821. MAO - matiti "stretched out"
ARAB - matta, madda "to stretch out"
822. MAO - tūai "thin, lean"
tūoi "thin, lean, weak"
tūtūā "low born"
ARAB - dūn "low, mean, bad, poor"
HEBR - dāweh "weak, sick, unpure"
GREEK - deyō "I need"
IE * deu-
823. MAO - keu "to move"
kuene "to urge, press"
OI - junāti "he drives, urges"
ARAB - nagā u "to move, escape"
IE * gēu-
824. MAO - pahehaheha "lean, emaciated"
ARAB - fahāha "weakness"
825. MAO - metimeti "fat"
OI - mēdya "fat"
EG - mdt "oil"
IE * mad-
826. MAO - ngare "family"
ARAB - ʿayyil "family"
827. MAO - ngahoē "to dawn"
ARAB - ʿaṣwa "evening, darkness"
828. MAO - tunawhea "thin, lean"
ENGL - thin = LAT - tenuis =
GREEK - tanyis
IE * temu-
829. MAO - rawaho "from outside"
ruranga "stranger, guest"
LAT - rūs, rūris "country (not town)"
TOKH - ru "to open"
EG - rwtj "outside(r), stranger"
IE * reu- LB.748
830. MAO - tero "rectum, anus"
ENGL - dregs, dirt
HAW - kelekele "mud, mire, slush"
ARAB - daraqa "to shit"
IE * dher- LB.473

831. MAO - tungi "to kindle, burn"
tunu "to roast, boil"
832. MAO - aweko "knowing, understanding"
(teach = make know)
833. MAO - kauapa "make into heaps"
TAG - kumpol "making heaps"
MAO - kauika "heap"
834. MAO - rauranga "cunning, deceitful"
835. HAW - mali'u "well salted"
836. MAO - roma "current, stream, flood"
837. MAO - keka "barb of a fish hook"
838. MAO - keiwhā "before"
839. MAO - kopi "to gather up"
HAW - 'apo "to grasp, seize"
EG - kap(a) "to grasp"
840. MAO - pere "arrow, dart"
841. MAO - mano "horde, swarm, thousand"
HAW - mano "many"
EG - manamanat "herd, horde"
842. HAW - lahui "people"
MAO - rahu "people, crowd"
MAO - rau "multitude, hundred"
843. MAL, NGD - ribu "thousand"
TG - libo "thousand"
- OI - dūna "burnt, torched"
IE * dāu- LB. 485
- OLD SLAV - učiti
ARMEN - usanim "I learn"
IE * euq-
- LIT - kaupās = heap = NHG - Haufe
RUSS - kuča "heap"
IE * qeu- LB.863
- ARAB - rawwag "cunning"
- HEBR - malah, ARAB - milh "salt"
- GREEK - reūma = stream
- NHG - Haken = hook
IE * qeg/qeq
- ARAB - qibāla "before"
- LAT - capere "to grasp, seize"
- ARAB - qafaśa "to grasp, gather"
IE *qap- LB.106
- GREEK - belos "dart" (Fell)
- LAT - manus "horde, swarm"
- ENGL - man = OI - manu
- HEBR - le'om "people, nation"
- NHG - Leute "people"
IE * leu-dh- LB.800
- HEBR - rābāh "to be numerous"
ribbō "10,000"

844. MAO - mahi "work, make"
mamahi "handworking"
EG - masat "work" (Fell)
HEBR - mas "compulsory labor"
845. MAO - hau "famous, illustrious"
FIJ - sau "a king or high chief"
EG - [✓]saw "honorable" (Fell)
ARAB - zahā u "to bloom, flourish"
846. MAL - pelak "heated"
HAW - pele "lava flow, eruption"
OLD SLAV - poleit "to burn"
OISL - flōr "warm"
IE * pel-
847. MAO - hei "to go towards, turn t."
EG - hai "to come, go, walk"
LAT - īre "to go"
IE * ei-
848. MAL - bēta "slave"
HEBR - [✓]ebed, ACCAD - abdu "slave"
849. EFU - mera, mare - "man, lord"
ARAB - imra "man" LB.20
850. EFU - nua "to move to and fro"
HEBR - nūa^c "to move to and fro"
LB.876
851. MAL - lelap "fast asleep"
ENGL - sleep = NNG - schlafen
IE * slep/b- LB.821
852. MAL - pangil "to cry"
HEBR - pā[✓]āh "to cry"
853. MAO - waha "mouth"
LAT - ōs, ōris "mouth"
IE * ōus LB. 607
OLD MAO - wasa "mouth" (Fell)
854. JAV - sesep, TG - sipsip "to suck"
ARAB - šafata "to suck"
LAT - sapa "juice" LB.616
855. MAL - gesa "to hurry"
HEBR - hīš[✓] "speed, haste"
856. MAL - lentuk "flexible"
LAT - lentus "flexible" LB. 413
857. HAW - lapa'au "medical practice, heal"
HEBR - rofē "physician" (Kalsbeek)
LB. 835
858. MAO - whāngai "to feed, nourish"
whākoma "to eat"
GREEK - fageîn "to eat"
OI - bhakta "meal"
IE * bhag-

859. MAL - kikil "thigh, shank" GREEK - skelos "shank, leg" LB.175
860. MAL - labuh "hanging down" NOEW - lapa "to hang down"
IE * (s) leb/lāb- LB.68,821
861. MAL - bulir "ear, bunch of corn" OLD PRUSS - wolti "ear of corn"
IE * wel-
862. MAL - lantak "to hammer" HEBR - lāṭaš "to strike, forge"
ARAB - lata'a "to beat", latma
"a blow"
863. TAG - sakai "to ascend" ACCAD - šaqû "to rise"
NGD - sakei "to ascend" ARAB - šahaṣa "to rise"(sun)
SAM - sasa'e "east" HEBR - šaḥar "dawn, morning star"
864. MAO - rapi "to clutch, scratch, gather" LAT - rapere "to rob"
MAL - rampasan "booty, spoil" IE * rep- LB.847
865. MAL - kalingan "hidden" LAT - cālāre "to hide"
IE * kel- LB.137
866. MAL - kemul "a cover" ARAB - ḥamara "to cover"
IE * kem- LB.281
867. MAL - kalian "you all" HEBR - kol "all", UGAR - kl "both"
868. MAL - seri "urine" HEBR - šayin, ACCAD - šīnāti "urine"
(pl.)
869. MAO - ika "prized possession" NHG - eigen "own"
OI - ísē "he possesses"
IE * eik-
870. MAL - kapal "leather" ACCAD - aškāpu "shoemaker"
LIT - kūrpe "shoe"
IE * qerap-
871. MAO - tārei, tārai "to dress, shape, fashion" LAT - dolāre "to fashion"
OIR - delb "form, fashion"
IE * del-
872. MAL - dengar "to hear" HEBR - yā-da' "to apprehend, know"
MAO - rongo "to apprehend by senses" ACCAD - idû "to learn, know"
HAW - lono "news, reports" LB.364

873. MAO - where "red, reddish brown, orange"
 MAL - bera "dim-red"
 bering "red-yellow"
 ENGL - brown
 OI - babhru "reddish brown"
 IE * bher- LB.74
874. MAO - wakea "appetite"
 MAL - bakal "to wish"
 HIT - wek- "to desire, wish"
 ACCAD - baḥū "to seek, desire"
 LB. 282
875. MAO - whaka-wahi "to anoint"
 HIT - wašši "ointment"
876. MAO - whaka-uru "to aid, assist"
 HIT - warri "help"
877. MAO - tapa "to command"
 HIT - tapariya "to command"
878. MAO - matatū "standing firm"
 HIT - mat "to endure"
879. MAL - sengat "to sting"
 HEBR - seneh "thorn" LB. 623
880. MAO - kune "to swell, grow"
 EG - ḥnhnt "swelling"
 ḥnw "possession, goods"
 OI - ahana "swelling"
 GREEK - afenos "wealth"
 ARAB - ḡaniya "to be rich"
 IE * ḡʰen- LB. 308
881. EROMANG - me "who?"
 HEBR - UG - mī "who?"
882. EFU - bes "prey" (Efatese)
 HEBR - baz "prey"
883. EFU - barua "fat"
 HEBR - bārā "to fatten"
884. EFU - mot "land"
 ACCAD - mātu "land"
885. EFU - is(s)i "a foundation"
 HEBR - āśīš "foundation"
886. EFU - avar "wing"
 HEBR - ēber "wing" ACCAD - abru
 "wing"
887. EFU - karab "a cutting instrument"
 HEBR - ḥereb "knife, sword"
888. EFU - suk "to sink down"
 HEBR - šūaḥ "to sink down"
889. EFU - rav "to weave"
 HEBR - ārab "to twist, tie"
890. EFU - tawi, tauī "to twist"
 HEBR - tāwāh "to weave, spin"
891. EFU - sera "to bind to"
 HEBR - āsar "to bind"
- MAO - here "to tie, string"
 LAT - serere "to tie"
 IE * ser- LB.568

892. EFU - mas "to separate"

MAO - māhiti "to sort, separate"

893. EFU - kara "to be dried"

ARAB - māza i "to separate"

ARAB - harra "stony region"

907. MAO - hemo "to die, passed by" EG - sma "to kill"
HAW - hemo "to depart"
908. MAO - hatete "fire" EG - sdt "fire, flame"
909. MAL - serat "be burdened" EG - sart "need"
TAG - salat "be poor"
910. MAO - tanoni "to turn aside, be
sprained"
tarn "to bury" (IE * dhembh-) EG - tmm "to turn aside"
tnbh "turn aside, shrink"
911. MAO - tamf "food", tame "eat" EG - dmi "fruit dish"
912. MAO - kawnaki "to remove by force" EG - hf "to plunder"
MAL - kabit "pickpocket"
913. HOVA - haona "joined, connected" EG - hnw "associates, family"
MAO - hono "to join, add, company"
914. NGD, FIJ - uti "penis" EG - wtt "to beget"
915. TAG - bayad "to pay" EG - fayt "reward"
MAL, JAV - bajar "to pay"
916. MAL, JAV - bawang "onions" EG - faw "food supplies"
TAG - bawang "garlic"
917. NGD - baloh, JAV - waluh "gourd" EG - bdt "bed of gourds"
918. MAO - heru "to glide, float" EG - šdw "raft"
haru "bark"
919. MAO - hāroto "pool, pond" EG - šdyt "pool, well"
HAW - haloko "pool"
920. HOVA - dimi "five" EG - dmi "be joined"
POLYNES - lima/rima "five" dma "to bind together"
SUMER - lima "five" (5 = all fingers of a hand)
- (For D turning to L/R compare ML dua = two = POLYNES lua/rua)
921. MAO - rehu "flint" EG - ds "flint, knife"

922. MAO - whaka-raka "to walk, step out" EG - dgs, dga "to walk"
923. MAO - rou "to stretch out, reach out" EG - dwn "to stretch out"
924. MAO - rawhi "to encompass, surround" EG - dbn "to go round, encircle"
925. MAO - rakerake "be exposed to view" EG - dgl "to look, see"
926. MAO - ranaki "to avenge" EG - dn "to kill, cut off(heads)"

Egyptian words corresponding to foregoing numbers:

2. MAO - māuru "weakness, sickness" EG - mr "sick"
15. MAO - mire "to lash, bind, seize" EG - mr "to bind"
392. MAO - tarawāhi "side", "bank" EG - drww "side, flank"
321. MAO - tāmi "completed" EG - tm "be complete"
64. MAO - paratau "offspring, brood" EG - prt "fruit"
- HEBR - pārāh "to bear fruit"
288. MAO - kōtore "younger brother" EG - ktt "girl, small"
- ARAB - qatquta "young girl"
102. MAO - kapi "be covered, overspread" EG - kap "to cover, roof over"
302. MAO - mate "dead" EG - mt "to die, death"
2. MAO - muru "to rub, wipe, smear" EG - mrg "oil, grease"
- ARAB - maraga "to rub, embrocate"
5. MAO - more "promontory, headland" EG - mryt "bank, shore"
7. MAO - manei "to hesitate, waver" EG - mn "to remain, be fixed, dwell"
- LAT - manēre "to remain, stay, rest"
9. MAL - malam "night" EG - mrmryt "black stork"
- GREEK - melas "black"

More Egyptian words are inserted into preceding numbers.
Many correspond to Semitic and/or Indo-European.

The following Egyptian words may be compared to foregoing numbers:
 EG - b3k "bright, white" No. 456, 3h3h "to grow green"
 No. 216, 3, w3b "root" No. 598, b3gi "be weary,
 languid" No. 449. A possible equation is:

939. HAW - halau "to be long, to extend" EG - s3wī "to lengthen, prolong"

940. TAG - palit "compensation" EG - f3yt "reward"

HOVA - faditra "return present"

941. MAL - kalingan "hidden" EG - h3wt "hide of animal"

942. JAV - papal "to shear hair" EG - f3K "be shorn"

943. MAL - limbat "a fish" EG - 3bdw "a fish"

944. MAL - deluang "stuff of bast"
 daluang "paper of bast" EG - d3īw "loin cloth"

MAL, JAV - tulis "script" EG - t3w "book"
 (But MAL, JAV - surat "script" comes from AARAB - surat "lines")

945. As a cultural word let us recover TB - pirak, MAL - pera, TAG - pilak,
 "silver" from ARAB - fidḍa "silver" (Chapter X).

In conclusion, I give some Semitic and Indo-European words
 corresponding to Egyptian words:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. EG - b3s "jar" | ARAB - ballās "jar" |
| 2. EG - 3h "kind of bread" | HEBR - lehem "bread" |
| 3. EG - t3 "earth, ground" | LAT - tellūs "earth, ground"
OIR - talam |
| 4. EG - p3 "to fly (up)" | ENGL - fly, IE * pleu- No. 65 |
| 5. EG - s3tw "ground, soil" | LAT - solum "soil, ground" |
| 6. EG - p3hd "be turned upside down" | ENGL - felly, IE * pelk- |
| 7. EG - h3rt "widow" | ARAB - halā u "to be empty, miss,
lack" |

How are to explain the both different equations of Egyptian 3, either
 =a or =l? I think this must not be a contradiction. L before consonant may
 have vanished in the pronunciation, thus . MAL - pasu "water pot" may
 come from EG - p3s "water pot" (to be read pals, later pas).

946. MAL, JAV - karung "sack" EG - h3r "sack, leather bag"

MALAYAN DJ

I have hitherto avoided the difficult Malayan DJ, the etymology of which seems obscure. This sound has two different origins. Part of the Malayan words are borrowed from Indian, where MAL DJ represents Indian J (pronounced as in English):

947. JAV - djala, TAG - dala "fishing net" OI - jāla "fishing net"
 948. MAL - djiwa "life" OI - jīva "life"
 TAG - diwa "soul, spirit"
 949. MAL, JAV - djati "peculiarity" OI - jāti "family, kind"

To determine second origin of Malayan DJ, it should be remembered that in antiquity Java was called Jaba-diu (J= English Y), written in Greek Iaba-diu, where I represents the English Y, because the Greek language had not the consonant Y. The geographer Ptolemy wrote the word in this way in the second century A. D. This geographic name gives us the etymology of the other source (the same mutation as in Ital. - giovedi from LAT - jovis dies):

950. TAG - dawa, NGD - djawe "millet" OI - yava "corn, barley"
 951. TAG - dayo, TB - djau "foreigner" OI - yavana "Greek, foreigner"
 952. JAV - djamah "to cohabit" OI - yama "coupled"
 953. NGD - djaodjaoi "to ruminate" PERS - jāvidan "to chew"
 LIT - žiaunos "jaw"
 IE * g(y)eu-
 954. MAL - djau "far away" OI - yu "to be far away"

As correspondence of MAL DJ with Polynesian Dempwolff gives S/H, as MAL djalan "way" = FIJ sala = TON hala "way".

955. MAO - haku "cold, colic" OLD NORD - jaki "ice",
 ENGL - icicle
 IE * yeg-
 956. MAO - hawa "filth, excrement" HEBR - Yāwēn "filth, mire"
 957. EFU - soko "to unite" LAT - jungere "to unite"
 TON - hokohoko "to unite" OI - yukta "united"
 IE * yeug-

958. SAM - tusi, MAO - tuhi "to write, EG - wst "letter"
delineate, depict"(t-prefix)

Perhaps we may now be able to solve an important problem: What was the country called Hawaiki? Polynesian tradition states that it was situated in the West and was the land from which Polynesians stem. And further, it was a sacred place.

In Vol. 1, No. 3 of the "Occasional Publications of the Epigraphic Society" BARRY FELL deciphered an inscription found on Mount Lawu in eastern Java and written by Protopolynesians before their migration to the Pacific. Mount Lawu was a sacred place. And this place was nothing else than Hawaiki! Because Hawaiki means "High Java" or "Height of Java": Hawa = Java + iki "high" instead of ike in modern Maori.

After emigrating, the Polynesians gave the name of their former native country to many places in Polynesia; Savai'i in the Samoan group and Hawai'i are the best known. So they did just the same thing as the emigrants of Europe did in America: New Orleans, York, etc. And long before emigrants of Carthaginian called their colony in Spain, Cartagena, after their native place.

With BARRY FELL and Dr. R. A. LOCHORE I am convinced that at least part of these emigrating people had come from farther west, perhaps not themselves, but their ancestors.

Dr. LOCHORE in his Hocken Lecture 1973 (Hocken Library, University of Otago) has pointed out that according to Polynesian tradition those western heroes knew that in the East there grew a good white food, named ARI. This plant was none other than rice. In Old Indian it was called sali, which would regularly be in Maori *hari, but it is known that in Polynesian H often is dropped, and, for a word previously unknown, this is easily possible. As this food was unknown in Polynesia, it is remarkable fact that the word survived in Polynesian sagas. The primitive fleet therefore must have started from further West than India or Cochinchina (that was also called India in antiquity), because east of India, in Malayan there exist other words for "rice": padi or imai.

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Malayo-Polynesian words borrowed from Egyptian

In Vol. 2, No. 32 of the Occasional Publication of the Epigraphic Society (Arlington, Mass.), Barry Fell has shown that Polynesian languages have borrowed many words from Middle Egyptian. Here I shall add some more:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 894. MAO - hākari "feast, gift" | EG - hakr "a religious festival" |
| MANG - akari "a feast" | |
| 895. JAV - pat, TG - apat, ML - empat,
HOVA - efatra, SAM - fa, MAO - wha "4" | EG - fdw, COPT - ft "4" |
| 896. MAO - kakī "neck, throat" | EG - <u>hh</u> "neck, throat" |
| 897. MAO - pipiri "winter" | EG - prt "winter"
ENGL - frost from IE * preus |
| 898. MAO - turu "fly (a kite)" | EG - <u>dryt</u> "a kite" |
| 899. MAO - tuatua "ridge, main range" | EG - <u>dw</u> "mountain" |
| 900. MAO - poki "to cover over"
popoki "lid, cover"
pākai "bulwark, shield, screen" | EG - <u>pha</u> "decking, pavement" |
| JAV - pakean "garment" | |
| 901. MAL - bangau, JAV - bango "heron" | EG - bnw "heron" |
| 902. JAV - bena "overflowed" | EG - bnn "to overflow" |
| TAG - bana "hollow land" | |
| MAO - bena "tide, streak of a stream" | |
| 903. MAO - hātepe "cut asunder, cut off"
tope "to cut off" | EG - stp "to cut off, pick out"
(s prefix, as ha in MAO) |
| 904. TB - sattan, ML - santan "coconut oil" | EG - sdda "fatten" |
| 905. MAO - hita "to move convulsively"
hotohoto "to palpitate" | EG - sda "to tremble" |
| TAG - sindak "to fear" | |
| 906. MAO - hamumu "to speak" | EG - ³ smi "report, announce,
proclaim" |